Full account of the Eighth Bi-Annual Convention, G. U. O. of O. F., now in session in this city.

The FREEMAN

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

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DOUBLE GOLD STANDARD.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE PENNILESS —WHAT THE REMEDY.

The Standard that Binds the Negro—His Citizenship—McKinley the Man to Carry out the Measures—Our Treasury Department.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

Having been away attending the session of the late conference of the A. M. E. church at Muncie, I have not had the time to devote to your able editorial that the article deserves. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to make reply. You ask: "Is he for free silver?" I am neither for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, nor for the sinle gold standard, as interpreted by some Republican speakers and one wing of the Democratic party. I believe the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this county, independently of other nations would be frought with some danger to the quality of our money, though no injury might come from it, for France maintained the double standard at 15½ to 1 for over 70 years—until her destructive war with Germany, when she had to pay $1,000,000,000 indemnity to her successful rival in arms when she gave up the double standard. Germany receiving this large sum as a result of that war, was enabled to adopt the gold standard, and her wisest statesmen have lamented its adoption ever since, and do to-day.

I believe the single gold standard to be the worst thing possible in a monetary line, for every class of people except those with money to lend or the creditor class. For if the government could restrict and limit all kinds of feed to wheat, wheat would rise in value in proportion to the demand—the more limited the quantity of wheat, the greater the demand, and consequently the value thereof. Corn and all other products would correspondingly decline in value, because the demand for them would be less. Let the government restrict its legal tender for all debts to gold, a very limited metal, and can't you see that not only the almost infinite demands for legal tender by 70,000,000 people, but the demands of every gold standard nation of the world for gold will finally make gold coin so dear that the poor and middle classes will never see a gold dollar. Is it not about so to-day? Coffee can be produced in amounts, almost to any limit, yet, during the late rebellion, on account of the great increase in the demand for the article for the men at the front, coffee became so dear that well to do people mixed the coffee with wheat or corn and the very poor used wheat or corn altogether, in place of coffee. Suppose there had been nothing to substitute for coffee, can you not see or imagine the suffering of the people?

If you have not legal tender or something exchangeable for money, and this is the condition of millions of people throughout the world, they have neither money nor money's worth. Do you expect to help matters by making money scarcer and dearer, and therefore harder to get? I'd rather in this case, have a half a loaf, than none at all. Dr. Talmage said last Sunday in his sermon: "God says distinctly in the Bible, 'The silver and the gold are mine," and He will settle the controversy between those two metals. Never within my memory have so many people literally starved to death, as in the past few months. Have you noticed in the newspapers how many men and women, here and there, have been found dead, the post-mortem examination stating that the cause of death was hunger? There is not a day that we do not hear the crash of some great commercial establishment, and as a consequence many people are thrown out of employment; among what we considered comfortable homes have come privations and close calculations, and an economy that kills, millions of people who say nothing about it are at this moment at their wits end. If we have nothing better to depend on than American politics relief will never come." What then, I ask? God! Now is the opportunity of the true prophet and the people of God. For

"Within the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow—
Keeping watch above His own."

Whoever is elected to the Presidency, the wheels of the government turn so slowly and a caucus in your capitol may tie the hands of any president, but it can not tie the hands of God. Having digressed somewhat from the main line of discussion, I return. You can not make anything which is of general use among a people scarce without enhancing its value; consequently, to restrict the redemption money of a great commercial nation like ours to one of the precious metals, and that metal so selected as the legal money, will so increase in value by reason of the increased demand for it that it will become the most dishonest money imaginable—because too dear. As to the "theory and fact" matter of our standard (money standard) it depends on the standpoint from which we look at it. From the standpoint "de jure" in law, we are on the double standard; from the standpoint "de facts" we are on the single gold standard "For," you say, "eventually all money is redeemed in gold." Sir, this is neither true theoretically nor in fact. All of your government obligations are by law of Congress payable in "coin," and coin has always been interpreted to mean either gold or silver coins. We have been brought to our present unfortunate complications as to our primary money by the actions of late Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury, whose arbitrary rulings and constructions of law have virtually nullified parts of the law and given away the option of the government to redeem its obligations in "coin." We have reached the gold standard by the methods and over the same road that deprives four-fifths of our race of citizenship and compels it to ride in "jim crow" cars in one-third of this country. Do you believe in the executive officers of the government reaching results in this way?

There is not gold enough in the country to redeem the silver, even if silver were redeemable. We have only a little over $100,000,000 in gold; and how are we going to redeem $400,000,000 in silver with $100,000,000 in gold? It is the demand for the silver dollar and the action of the government in making it an unlimited legal tender for all dues that holds the silver dollar up to a level in value to a gold dollar and vice versa. When the government took away the full legal tender quality of the green back it began to decline in value; as soon as the trade dollar was demonetized it dropped in value. Take a five-dollar gold piece, hammer it up until the stamp of the government is gone, and then offer it in payment for a purchase of goods. No one can be compelled by law to take it in payment of a debt, although it may be a dollar's worth of gold, The reason your gold nugget is equal in value to a gold coin is because it enjoys free and unlimited coinage (practically so) and you can take it to any mint in any gold standard country and get 100 cents for every 22.23 grains of the nugget. In other words it is in universal demand for money, and the arts and there is but a limited amount of it. The value of gold or silver merely expresses the exchange relation between two things. A devoted admirer of the gold standard writes as follows: "In order to show how little value there is in gold apart from its use as money, suppose gold were completely thrown out of use as money, what would then be its bullion value? Were gold demonetized to-morrow, so enormous is the amount of it in existence as compared with the demand for commodity purposes that an ounce of it instead of being worth $20.67, as at present, would not be worth, perhaps, the one-hundredth part of that sum." Our Treasury Department reports that the amount of gold money in existence in the world is $3,600,000,000. As to the amount annually withdrawn from the money for the purposes of art and manufacture there are no figures that can be absolutely relied upon. Mr. Griffin, the statitian of the London Boad of Trade, has stated that in his belief, practically, the annual yield from the mines was absorbed for monetary purposes; and in this estimate others equally well informed agree. Sir Lyan Playfair estimated the amount consumed in the arts at not less than 75 per cent of the total annual yield. As long ago as 1873 Mr. W. L. Fawcett in his interesting work on "gold and debt" made a careful estimate based on the researches of Mr. J. R. McCulloch, the distinguished English economist, and states that the annual consumption of gold in the arts and manufactures at $110,000,000, and the amount has increased enormously since rather than decreased. Then if these estimates be true in each case of the demonetization of gold and its relegation to commodity purposes exclusively there would be on hand in the markets at the time of the demonetization available for the purposes of art and manufactures not less than thirty-six years' supply of the metal. The quanity of gold used annually in the arts is about 3,000,000,000 ounces. What would be the value of gold per ounce for use in the arts when the enormous sum of 180,000,000 ounces, or a supply sufficient to meet all demands for the metal as a commodity, not for two or ten years, but for sixty years? Whichever of these estimates we adopt, even the least of them, it constitutes nearly a mathematical demonstration that, deprived of the money function, there would be practically no value whatever in gold bullion.

You repeat: "Gold alone meets the conditions; there must be a measuring value, The yard stick, the bushel and quart are measuring quanities. Gold is a measuring value. When silver dollars reach the value of gold in a gold dollar silver can be safely used. That can not be done unless all nations consent to fix the same price on the material." I repeat that "gold alone" does not meet the conditions of money. From 1792 to 1873 the standard silver dollar was a full legal tender dollar in this country; and at the time it was demonetized it was worth more than a gold dollar. Is not a silver dollar worth as much to-day as a gold dollar? On Friday September 18, 1896 the Inter-Ocean said:

"Eighteen and half years ago, when the Bland-Allison Bill was passed there was a general apprehension in financial cirles that the parity between the two kinds of full legal tender coins (italicized by one) could not be maintained. If a poll of the bankers of the county could have been taken at that time as to the outcome nearly every one of them would have voted that it was only a question of time—short time—before gold would be withdrawn from the channels of exchange. It is safe to say that our statesmen shared the conviction of our financiers. Why didn't it? There is a widespread and general misapprehension on this point. Undoubtedly most people of good general intelligence think that the silver dollar is a legal tender for only a limited amount instead, as it is, in fact, for any amount, or that the government is obliged to redeem silver in gold or at least is accustomed to do so. That is not so. The parity between gold and silver has been maintained all these years in addition to this limitation of coinage, by simply paying out, at New York and San Francisco's sub-treasuries, gold in redemption of United States legal tender notes, whenever the redeemer so desired. Nothing else has ever been necessary on the part of the treasury department. In the opinion of the Inter-Ocean, nothing else is necessary now or likely to be in the future."

The "yard stick or the bushel or the quart measure," have no more relation to a money measure than the foot measure of a shoemaker has to feet of mankind. The yard-stick and bushel measure are stable—fixed and unchanged the world over. While the money standard is variable, changeable and governed by many influences, such as governmental treatment, the law of supply and demand. If "activity of money alone and not quantity created wealth," why is it that there are more people to-day than ever in the history of the world? Especially when from 1880 to 1892 there was more money in circulation and greater activity of money than in any period in the history of civilization. If a farmer admits ten boys to an apple tree, but forbids them the pear tree, and there are but five apples on the tree, the stronger and more skillful boys will corner those five apples and the rest will have to starve or tramp until they find another apple orchard.

To admit silver to the mints "would only enrich the mine owner while the rest of us would reap destruction." Tell me, pray, how you reason out such a double action "coin" that will be worth a dollar in one man's hand and only a half in another man's? If the government stamps 371¼ grains of pure silver one dollar, won't it be worth as much in your hands as it will be in the hands of the mine owner? How are you "enriching the mine owner" any more than every man who may be able to get hold of the dollar? I don't know, nor do I pretend to say, how much legislation

Continued on Fourth Page.

HON. CHARLES H. BROOKS,
Grand Secretary Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of America.

THE GREATEST HINDRANCE.

FAULTS OF THE RACE—SHOULD THE NEGRO BE TOLD OF THEM.

Actual Quality of Character the Standard—Discrimination Necessary—A Man of Scholarly Attainments—Severely Criticised.

Among those who have the best interests of the race at heart, there obtains two opposite opinions as to the proper course to be pursued by the Afro-American Press in relation to the defects in our race character and life. There is an earnest class of unselfish and highly respectable persons who honestly hold the conservative belief that no public mention should be made of the faults of the race, but that the greatest emphasis, consistent with truth, should be placed upon the better qualities which exist among us. Under ordinary conditions this view would be correct, but under present conditions it is not correct. As a people we are far below the standard of American life. To be silent as to our defects is to deprive ourselves of the only possible stimulant to intelligent endeavor to improve. We must keep in mind certain great truths. For instance, the class of persons who are in the lower walks of life are not aware of their defects. They are therefore contented with themselves and have no motive to strive to advance. The greatest hindrance to the progress of our people is their utter unconsciousness of their failings. The lowest Negro of the land can see no reason why Mr. Langston or Senator Bruce should feel themselves to be above him. In every community the humbler class bitterly resent the fact that the more cultured classes do not mingle with them.

"I'se as good as dat hussey," is an expression which I have heard many a poor, untidy, ignorant and vulgar person use when talking of some refined teacher who had perhaps failed to speak to her on a street car. These words are usually uttered in all honesty. That does not make them true, but it does shut off the less fortunate person from a knowledge of the truth, and consequently from all motives to seek to advance in condition. In this country character and not color is what will ultimately count. Our advance as a race is not to be measured so much by the good opinion of our white fellow-citizens, as by the real and actual quality of our character. At this present moment the severest battle being fought by the real leaders of race progress is in the contest to force the people to see themselves as they actually are. Every plain statement of our true condition is contraverted and bitterly denied by those whose false pride is offended. Soiled linen and a fine outside dress do not make a well dressed person, neither do hidden faults and a fine outward showing make a progressive people. The person who is content to put all the quality in the outer dress has pride but lacks true culture. As a race we must give chief attention to character building. We must first seek to be good, and we can rest assured that we will appear well. Realizing these truths, the actual friends of race progress hold the opinion that it is wisest (even if less popular) to seek to awaken the people to a consciousness of real conditions.

In the days of popular ignorance we were willing to rest our claims of respect from the scholarly world upon the number of persons wearing degrees to whom we could point. In those days we knew no better. We were not aware of the ridicule that the world heaped upon our "doctors" and "'fessors." We thought that we were "in it." But now-a-days we know better, and no cultured president of our literary societies and no truly educated pastor of our churches will herald in the papers the coming of a "great scholar" without having other evidence than the titles worn by that individual of his merit of praise. We now realize the blunders of the past and see that the large number of ignorant and vulgar wearers of degrees is the greatest of hindrances to our winning from the world the respect to which our real scholars are entitled. The crusade against the schools which were so indiscriminatingly scattering degrees was not begun until the people became able to see the truth. There are, however, hundreds of other points concerning which we are still blind as bats. There will be no forward movement above any line unless we first see the need for such a movement. A knowledge of a defect is the condition precedent to any endeavor to remedy that defect. Those papers, platforms and pulpits of the race which are wise, honest, unselfish and heroic enough to be faithful to the truth are the real leaders of progressive movements.

Why should we bite our tongues about telling people who don't know or don't care that folks who insist on getting on trains with bundles of dirty garments or strings of slimy fish will not only be put in a separate coach, but will provoke our prejudiced enemies to put every member of the race in that same separate car? Why should we hesitate to tell persons who do not bathe that the offensive odor of their unclean bodies renders the entire race the object of derision? So long as we do not discriminate among ourselves, how can we expect our prejudiced enemies to do it for us? With perfect indifference to what may be said, I assert that there are thousands of Negroes whose personal habits and conditions are such as to unfit them to be associated with clean and decent people in any close room, at table, or on board ship. Any respectable person of

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE OLD WAR ISSUES DEAD!

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY HAS A PECULIAR INTEREST

For the American Negro—Food for the Future Historian—What the Negro Should do in Order to Cope With Other Races.

[The following address was delivered by Prof. J. W. E. Bowen, D. D., Ph. D., of Atlanta, Ga., at the Houston, Tex., Afro-American Fair August 24, 1896.]

We must master our obstacles, and not whine over them; take apparent defeat and wrest out of it glorious victory. Our problem is not "how shall we overcome the prejudice of the white man?" Whether we ever overcome them or not is a matter of very small concern. Our ears have been so accustomed to the sound that as soon as any problem is mentioned we unconsciously wait to hear of the prejudice of the white man. How strange it is that so many of us are paralyzed instantly at the bare mention of the white man's prejudices, and we lose head and heart for every endeavor. This prejudice we have conjured into a modern Mordecai sitting in the gateway of prosperity. My friends, this is child's play. It is true that the white man's prejudice is a color prejudice. It is also true that this prejudice can not successfully defeat you if you are of the right stripe and have the right sort of stuff in you. Stop arguing with or pining in the presence of prejudice and rise up and do your level best; you must win success: it is never given. The story is told of Phil Sheridan that, on one occasion, he found his army retreating before General Early; the general in command said excitedly to Sheridan: "Oh, sir, we are beaten!" "No, sir!" quickly replied the dashing general, the fire of whose steed had been drawn from his own breast, "you are beaten, but this army is not beaten;" and seizing his army as Jupiter seizes his thunderbolts, he dashed them upon the enemy with the fury of a giant, and smote them hip and thigh, and routed them horse, foot and dragoon. The admonition comes to us, "show thyself a man."

The god of the times has filled our eyes with his dust—the dust of politics—and we have not been able to discriminate between the essentials and the accidents of race, strength and power. Instead of devoting our best energies in the development of that which creates and controls power, we have been mislead into the foolish hope of jumping per saltem to the summit of power and triumph. The mythological fiction of Minerva's leap has no historic parallel in the prosaic facts of to-day. Dig beneath the surface and read the superscriptions upon the foundation stones of this modern fabric chiseled there by a divine power, and be convinced as to the truth that personal excellence in character is the mightiest safeguard to any nation. This stands as the gray dikes of Holland that beat back the surgings of a mad sea. But the production of such characters must be the result of individual effort. This effort on our part must be pushed in the teeth of untoward circumstances and triumph over them in order to dissipate forever the doubt in the minds of so many as to the impossibility of large character development among us.

Finally, the possessions of a consciousness of a racial personality will develop public spirit for large racial endeavors. The new Negro must look out upon the world pregnant with untried and virgin resources and achieve honor and glory. That it is possible for him has been admitted, but this possibility must presently be realized in actual fact. A distinguished writer gives a picture of a new civilization that is to be born in the brain and heart of "Ethiopia's blameless" race. "If ever Africa shall show a cultivated race—and come it must, sometime her turn to figure in the great drama of human improvement—life will there awake with a gorgeousness and splendor of which our cold Western tribes faintly have conceived. In that far off mystic land of gold and gems and spices and waving palms and wondrous flowers and miraculous fertility, will awake new forms of art, new styles of splendor, and the Negro race no longer despised and trodden down, will perhaps show forth some of the latest and most magnificent revelations of human life. Certain, they will, in their gentleness, their lowly docility of heart, their aptitude to repose on a superior mind and rest on a high power, their childlike simplicity of affection and facility of forgiveness. In all these, they will exhibit the highest forms of a peculiar christian life, and perhaps, as God chasteneth whom He loveth. He hath chosen poor Africa, in the furnace of affliction, to make her the highest and noblest in that kingdom He will set up when every other kingdom has been tried and failed, for the first shall be last, and the last shall be first." Who dare say that this dream of Harriet Beecher Stowe will not be realized?

The successful inauguration and wise management of this fair by the colored people of the state of Texas, with the co-operation of the whites, sets up another mile post of progress. We shall yet make this Southland the garden of the Lord. The products of brain and hand here exhibited, I take it, are not given as samples of perfected skill and highest art, but are to be considered as a mere earnest of infant skill wrought out under favorable circumstances. It is well to remember in this connection that everything of permanent value to the individual or society is wrought out only through pain, sweat and struggle. Peace and civilization "travel in a gunpowder can," and our history will be no exception to the inexorable law that obtained in the history of other people. The results to-day here presented, have a significance greater than like results from white people. We have had roseate prophecy concerning our future and wisdom now suggests that with might and, we make real these prophecies in substantial products. Your future is in your own hands, and you can make it whatever you please.

"No man," says Mr. O'Reilly, "ever came into the world with a grander opportunity than the American Negro. He is like new metal dug out of the mine. He stands, at this late day, on the threshold of history with everything to learn and less to unlearn than any civilized man in the world; in his heart still rings the free sounds of the desert. In his mind he carries the tradition of Africa. The songs with which he charms the American ears are refrains from the tropical forests, from the great inland seas and rivers of the Dark Continent. At worst the colored American has only a century or so of degrading civilized tradition and habit to forget and unlearn. His nature has only been injured by the late circumstances of his existence. Inside he is a new man fresh from nature. What this splendid man needs most is confidence in himself and in his race. He is a dependent man at present. He is not sure of himself. He underrates his own qualities. He must be a self-respecting man." The door of the new century has already begun to swing, and the index finger of history is pointing to the mighty results to be achieved. You are invited and exhorted to walk in and take your place, not through charity nor sympathy nor the senseless plea of being a colored man, nor even by begging for a chance, but by taking your chance and then by working with might and main to make the world better by adding to the products of civilization. You must win your way by character, industry and thrift. All that could be done for you has been done. You must do the rest. Therefore, Negroes, to work! to work!! to work!!! with the spade and plow, with the saw and the hammer, with the brush and chisel, to work with the trowel and hoe, at the driving wheel and throttle; with the sledgehammer and triphammer; in the school room and sick room; in the pulpit and at the bar. To work with the microscope and telescope. To work in steam and electricity; in wood, iron, brass and in stone, glass, in earth and in sky, anywhere, everywhere, "wherever human foot has trod the sod," or human thought evolved an idea. Then rise into the world of thought, into that higher competition for superiority of contribution for the good of society, until your eye shall sparkle with the blaze of triumphant victory, and then shall men crown your brow with the chaplet of eternal citizenship in the republic of thought. Remember that it is thought and not money that rules the world.

Are there no more worlds to conquer? Have we no more truth to discover in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or in the human soul? Have men struck bedrock truth in all the disciplines of learning and callings of life? Nay! a thousand times nay! Lift your eye upon that mighty bird that rises in the circumambient blue, beating the air with his proud pinions as he circles in majestic sweep the silent heavens. His aim is to look into the face of the sun, and he mounts until, far above the stormy clouds, his eye sparkles with the blaze of the sun. Go thou and do likewise; lift your life in moral tone; strengthen your character with the essentials of virtue; plume the pinions of your thought of the upper regions where the air is pure and varrified; search, dig, work in the realm of thought and matter until you shall be able to say, with the immortal Keppler, "Oh, God, I think thy thoughts after Thee."

I could not if I would, and I would not if I could, justify the slavery and oppression of my people. There can scarcely be found to-day one thoroughly sensible man in this country to do so upon sound bibical grounds. I am willing to close the whole chapter forever with the noble thought of Joseph to his brethren: "But as for you, ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good." We have to suffer yet more before we are thoroughly purged and made the equal of our white brother. But we must treasure the lessons and transmit them to the generations unborn. I do not belong to that class of superficial men who thrive on the praise of our people by telling them that they have accomplished as much as our white brother. To talk thus is to babble ignorantly and to use billingsgate to win the applause of the unwary. You must remember that the plane upon which our brother in white stands to-day, has been reached by generations of slavery, toil, adversity; war, pestilence and death. And this rich legacy of wealth, courage, fortitude, sagacity, learning, skill and morality is beqeathed to every child of Anglo-Saxon blood. But sad to relate, we have not such legacy to beqeath to our children, and even the wayfarer dare not assert it. Observe what I say. I do not say that the elements of kindred strengh are not found in us as individuals and as a race. Nor do I contend that the Anglo-Saxon as a whole is thus richly endowed, and that the black man as a whole have not as yet as a whole measured up to him, and I statewith equal modesty that the embryonic strength of a giant are in his baby limbs.

Before asking now what is the Negro's place in American civilization, a larger question comes into notice that effects all men, namely, what is the place of any branch or family of the human race in the sum total of humanity? The Negro's will be what he makes for himself, just as the place of every people is what that people makes for itself, and he will be no exception to the rule. The method whereby he shall make that place is under consideration. One class contends that he must make it by staying in the three "Rs" and they are specially at pains in ridiculing the higher education of the Negroes, even for leaders in church or state. Yea, he must learn the three "Rs," he must master the kings of English and then he must plume his pinions of thought for a flight with Copernicus, Keppler and Herschel, he must sharpen his logic for a walk with Plato, Emanuel Kant and Herbert Spencer; he must clarify his vision for investigations with Virchow, Huxley and Gray; he must be able to deal in the abstruse questions of law as do Gladstone, Judge Story and Judge Speer; he must fortify himself to divide rightly the Word as do Canon Farrar, Bishop Foster, Bishop Haygood Dr. John Hall and Dr. H. L. Wayland. In short, the education of the Negro must be on a par with the education of the white man. It must begin in the kindergarten, as that of the white child and end in the university as that of the white man. Anything short of this thorough preparation for all of the stages of life for the Negro would be unfair to a large part of humanity. We ask that nothing be done that would spoil his nature or emasculate his personality, but let everything be done that would fit him to fill every situation in life that man may fill from she blacksmith and hod carrier to the statesman and philosopher. And if such preparation require a knowledge of the old blue back spelling book or of Aristotle's logic; a knowledge of the plow or hammer, or of the spade or of the driving wheel; or of simple addition or integral calculus; or the first reader or Kant's "Critique," simple justice and common sense require that he be acquainted with whatever shall fit him to fill his station in life. Does this mean that the Negro be turned into a white man? Is he to be so educated that he will cease to be what God meant that he should be? Nay, verily, for any education that makes a people dissatisfied with their racial personality is a farce and a reproach.

I repeat, my hope is fixed, and standing upon the top of this present Mount Nebo, and letting my eyes sweep through the dark past up along the shores of the river we have crossed, and now into the wilderness with our churches, school houses, trade schools, and various Christian and civilizing agencies, with faith in God, I am certain that I see, through the thick darkness that envelopes us, the gray rays of a new morn, and I hear the tramp of a new civilization and the music of its avant courier joyfully shouting:

"There's a good time coming, boys, a good time coming.."

And rising in my meditations upon the afflictions of my fathers that made them groan, I hear the united voice of all nations that have preceeded us as the voice of many waters, saying: "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." And rising still higher, I listen again, and the voice of prophecy rings with the distinctions of a clarion note and with the sweetness of an angelic harp and the melody of a heavenly lyre: "Thou hast lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver and her feathers with yellow gold," for

"Out of the shadow of night
The world moves into light.
It is daybreak everywhere."

Winchester Whiffs.

Winchester, Tex., Special.

A grand reception was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Moten Sept. 24th in honor of their son, J. S. Moten, a member of the U. S. Navy Department, also in honor of Pierce and Miss Effie G., another son and daughter, who left on the 25th to attend the Tuskegee Normal. Singing and games were the features of the evening. "On the Happy Golden Shores" was sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. M. E. Vernal, Miss Mary E. Hardiman, P. M. Moten, jr., and F. F. Moten, after which refreshments were served.

Lost Lelative.

I would like to know the whereabouts of my son, John Scott, who left here with some race horses some time ago. The last I heard of him he was in some part of Nebraska, but has since left there. Any information will be gladly received.

MRS. ANNIE BELL,
Lee's Lick, Harrison Co., Ky.

REMINISCENCE OF SLAVERY DAYS.

BY DR. M. A. MAJORS, DECATUR, ILL.

The true reminiscence of slave life brings with it a relish to the educated and refined that recollection of old times that nothing else can supply, and remains a precedent among the aristocracy of the South. The delicate ear and refined sense tingle with emotion when ever this long ago era of plantation life is recalled, for there free from care:

The learned was happy nature to explore,
The ignorant were happy that they knew no more;
The rich were happy in the plenty given,
The poor contented with the care of Heaven

and beneath this rough and uncouth, untrained heart were ever found an undisturbed purpose toward a feeling akin to joy, which perhaps, existed without any coloring to pretense, and overcome by this spell of ignorant innocence, the white people treasured then, as they do now—this crude representation of jolity. At such time and on such occasions, the cabin laid the great house in the shade, and made arrogant etiquette a mockery. Have you ever experienced a spell of this mellow-warmth of Southland generosity? The following verses may lend you ideas of a careless, unpolished life among a race that gives more time to American poetry and song, than to romance, for that music, which from the American point of view, they are its noblest exemplars.

The lines are not intended to portray perfection, for it is not supposed that ignorance ever reached that high plane:

Put Dat Black Suit On.

Hush yer fuss and stop dat swarin',
Doan yer hyar dat ho'n?
Callin' us to tend de marryin—
Put dat black suit on.

Smiths, Brownes, Jonses happy,
Kin fokes gwine ter moan;
Deacon Stubbs and Dinah's pappy
Will put dere black clothes on.

De ho'n is a callin', darkies a ballin',
Gwine ter hab hominy co'n;
Soon yer hyar dem figures callin',
Put dat black suit on.

Banjos a-tunin', fokeses comin'
Tho'ugh de yaller co'n;
Fidgety dancin' niggers hummin'
Wid dere black clothes on.

Dat gal's dun dressed in silk and satin,
Mash yer, sho's yer bo'n;
Once spoke English, now talk latin,
Put dat black suit on,

De hands is jined, de deacon kissed her,
Taste lak hominy co'n;
■He smacked so hard he raised a blister,
Wid his black suit on.

Time wuz a flyin', gals wuz a syin',
Twuz not fur frum mo'n,
Music lovin' niggers vyin'
Wid dere black suits on.

S'lute yer pa'dner, ballance niggers,
Now fur hominy co'n;
Dancin' niggers cuttin' figures,
Wid dere black clothes on.

Plan Your Summer Outing Now. Go to Picturesque Mackinac via the Coast Line.

It only costs $13.50 from Detroit, $15.50 from Toledo, $18.00 from Cleveland for the round trip, including meals and berths. One thousand miles of lake ride on new modern steel steamers for the above rates. Send two cents for illustrated pamphlet. Address
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New Train Service on the Monon Route.

Commencing Sunday, June 7th., the regular sleeping car for Indianapolis via. the Monon ROUTE will be carried on the FAST MAIL train, leaving Chicago at 2.45 a. m. The sleeper will be ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station (Polk Street Depot) at 9.30 p. m., thus giving passengers an opportunity to spend the evening in Chicago, go the theatres or other places of amusement and retire any time after that hour. The arriving time at Indianapolis is 8.00 a. m.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

—AND—
Straight Hair Guaranteed.

OSLINE.

This celebrated pomade for Straightening the Hair has no equal. It will make the hair straight and restore it to a rich black, glossy appearance. It will make it as soft as silk. Thousands of ladies in every part of the country are using this greatest of all pomades for straightening and beautifying the hair **For Growing the Hair.**—A great many ladies use Osline for growing and as a dressing for the hair alone. Price 50 cents per bottle or 3 bottles for $1.25.

FACE BLEACH.

Remove the tan and sunburn from your face with our world-renowned Bleach. Freckles, pimples and black-heads are permanently removed with this Bleach. Sallow and muddy skin is bleached and given a clear, transparent complexion in one week. All blemishes can be removed from the face by this superior preparation and the skin made as smooth and soft as a baby's face. Price 50 cents per bottle or 3 bottles for $1.25. Address

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(BY JAS. N. SIMMS.)
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This Company manufactures all kinds of Fine Toilet Articles. Descriptive circulars sent free.
These Goods for sale by all Druggists.
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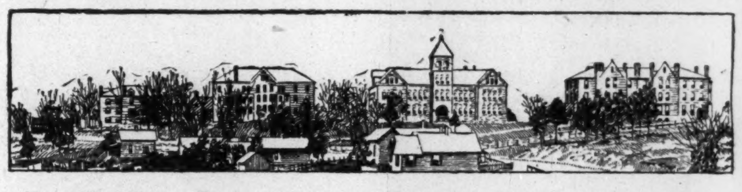

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Monsters of the Ocean,
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This is not a mere collection of uninteresting facts, but they have been woven into interesting and absorbing narratives which instruct at the same time they entertain and amuse. Read of

Ants that Keep Milk Cows,
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THE AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF ONE OF FREEDOM'S PIONEER—BY B. SQUARE.

> "—Conducted by historic truth,
> We tread the long extent of backward time."
> —Thompson.

> "'Tis strange but true, for truth is always strange—
> Stranger than fiction. If it could be told,
> How much would novels gain by the exchange?
> How differently the world would men behold?"
> —Byron.

> "The old Abolitionists—Freedom's Pioneers—had almost passed away; noble men! Their memory should be, for ages hence, kept green in the hearts of our people. As the architect or engineer, who plans the structure is greater than the builder, so these handful of modern Spartans towered above all the generals, soldiers, and lawmakers, who afterwards put into execution any part of the ideal dream of the early friends of the Afro-American."
> —Prof. I. Garland Penn.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE only persons who stood by me were my sister Elizabeth and her husband, Thomas Bowen. This sister nursed me through all my sickness (although she had never had the small pox) and would not let me go to the hospital. After the marks on my face had completely healed (and they are all gone now I am thankful to say) and I looked somewhat myself again, finding I could not get any work, I borrowed a little money from a friend and opened a stall in Catherine market, where I sold eggs, butter, ducks, chickens, etc. I made quite a respectable living and was soon out of debt. I began to be myself again and take an active part in the questions and things of the day. About two years ago, the question came up about the right of suffrage, as all will remember, and before the election the New York Sun, tried, and in fact, did poison the minds of the whites, by telling them if they wanted to have a "nigger" marry into their families and many other objectionable things (which can be seen and read by looking over the papers of two years ago) to vote "yes," if not, to vote "no." I prepared a reply to this article and took it to the editor of the Sun, but he would not publish it unless I paid him $15. He then put my article away down in the corner out of the sight of nine out of ten of the readers. * I went to him and demanded to know why. He said because it was "a paid advertisement." I then said, "Well, you told me that you would not put it in unless I paid you, and I therefore, expected to see it in some other part of the paper. You are only giving light on one side of the case, and your paper says that it 'shines for all.'"

"The Sun shines for all white men not black men. You must get up a paper of your own if you want to tell your side of the story to the public. Good morning."

These cool remarks of the Sun's editor set me a thinking. All the papers of note that a few years before were fighting the battles of the oppressed man of color, were now either dead or sleeping, so the idea struck me that the editor of the Sun was not far from right after all. I advanced the idea to several colored men of note, influence, education and money, but was told that I must be crazy, as it would take hundreds of dollars and lots of hard work. In fact I received all kinds of answers to my questions about a paper Some, I will admit, were very logical and some very foolish, but all against the getting out of a paper. One day I met an old friend by the name of Thomas Van Rensslear and told him my idea. He said that it could be done and that he was willing to take a part in the movement. having been a writer for several abolition newspapers in his time. He said, "Hodges if you can raise —— dollars, I will put my experience and time in the business, and we will get out a paper—it can be done, and is at this time much needed in New York City." I did not have the stated sum, and knowing that it would take a long time to save it from the earnings of my Catharine market stall. Now, white washing was a good business. (I had done several jobs of it after I got well of the small pox.) So I put a nephew in charge of the stall in the market and worked at the white washing business every day except Sundays, when I would stay and sell in the market. Friend Van (who still keeps an eating house on the corner of John and Williams streets) also worked hard and on the first day of January (last year) we bought out before the public, The Ram's Horn, which Van Ransslear still publishes, (I having sold out my interest a few weeks ago to come out here in Franklin county.) I named the paper from Joshua 6 5: "And it shall come to pass that when they make a loud blast with the ram's horn, and ye shall hear the sound of the trumpet, all the people shall shout with a great shout, and the walls of the city shall fall down flat and the people shall ascend up, every man straight before Him."

The prospectus of the paper (which I had the honor to compose) read as follows:

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR WITH HAPPIER ONES TO COME.

"We wish the people of color of New York City and in fact, the whole United States, the people of color both bond and free, and all the friends of freedom's cause, both white and black, a happy new year. This morning trumpets and horns sound from one end of the city to the other, proclaiming the truth that a new year is born. The subscribers this morning proclaim what they believe in truth to be the opening of a new era, more lasting than the new year—the era of justice and freedom—by blowing a new horn, namely "The Ram's Horn." We hope, like Joshua of old to blow the "Ram's Horn (once a week) until the walls of slavery and justice fall, and ask the good people of New York to shout with us and hold up our arms (by way of subscriptions and articles of the day) trusting that the same God that successfully fought the battle for his people in the days of old, will, in His own time and way, fight ours, and give us the victory. The Ram's Horn will be published every week from 141 Fulton street, New York, (up stairs) and the terms to subscribers in New York City and vicinity will be $1.50 per year, or three cents per copy. Subscribers by mail, $1 per year in advance.

"Respectfully yours for justice and freedom,
THOS. VAN RENSSLEAR,
WILLIS A. HODGES.
"New York City, Jan. 1, 1848."

---

* See the history of the Ram's Horn in Penn's "Afro-American Press and its Editors."—B. Square.

RACE GLEANINGS.

Visa Walker died at Trenton, Mo., recently at the age of 116 years.

⁂

Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis is giving recitals at Helena, Ark.

⁂

The finest and best ambulance in the city of Washington, D. C., is owned by the Freedman's Hospital.

⁂

Rev. B. W. Arnett, Jr, Bishop Arnett's son, has recently received the degree of Pedagogue from the Georgia State University.

⁂

Prof. Booker T. Washington, president of the Industrial College at Tuskegee, Ala., will lecture at the Iowa State Teachers' Association which convenes in DesMoines in December.

⁂

Mrs. Ernest Lyon, wife of Dr Lyon, of St. Mark's M. E. church, New York, sang at the great Zion Centennial celebration in that city, also Mmes. Sissierretta Jones, Selika, Flora Batson and others.

⁂

Prof. J M. Gregory, of Washington, by election of the trustees of said school, takes charge of the Industrial Institute at Bordentown, N. J. Rev. W. A. Rice, its founder and superintendent, continues his relation as financial and traveling agent.

⁂

John N. Conna is the first colored man ever placed on a Republican State ticket on the Pacific coast. He has just been nominated as presidential elector for the state of Washington on the Republican state ticket. Mr. Conna is from Tacoma, Wash., and has extensive real estate interests in that state.

⁂

Mr. Dunbar has been in New York during the last few weeks arranging with Major Pond to give a series of readings from his own work. He has already been very successful with these readings, and his receptions on the few occasions on which he has given readings in New York have been most encouraging and gratifying,

⁂

Rev. John H. Hector, of the A. M. E. Zion church, well known in this country as a temperance and Grand Army orator, is traveling in England in the interest of Livingstone College at Salisbury, N. C. He has been well received and is delighted with England and its people, and deeply impressed by the cordiality with which he is everywhere received.

⁂

The wife of Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee, Ala., Institute, is doing much to elevate the women of her race In 1892 she began her labors in a shabby upper room, where she and six other women discussed ways and means. To-day there is a weekly conference of over 400 women, some of them walking sixteen miles to be present. There are talks on useful subjects, there are classes and a library for the children, and the whole neighborhood has been elevated and improved.

Montevallo Mites.

Montevallo, Ark., Special,

Sept. 17th was a great day in Zion. Just after a glorious revival at Ward Chapel A. M. E. church, with the accession of twenty-four members a baptizing was held. The pastor, Rev. J. T. Aken, made a good collection for his conference—$26.85, with the aid of the young men. We have a grand Sabbath School with a membership of 100, six teachers and a gallant superintendent. This is quite a thrifty little town, and our people ore coming to the front in buying homes, but they don't like to read. I will still work for the great race paper until I get it on the minds of the people, and in their homes. Public school opened on the 28th. R. D. Taylor is building a store on his lot.

Missouri Annual Conference.

Springfield, Mo., Special.

The Missouri conference convened on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D, presiding. The conference was organized by electing Rev. W. B. Brooks as chief secretary; L. P. Duke, recording secretary, and W. P. McAlister, statistical secretary. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. C. N. Douglass, P. E., followed by holy communion. Bishop Tanner made a forcible address in which advice and warning were equally comingled. The day was consumed in receiving reports from the First, or St. Louis district. Rev. C. W. Preston asked, when he had submitted his report, that a committee be appointed to investigate certain rumors reflecting on his character. The committee was appointed by the Bishop. At night Thomas Campbell, Rev. R. H. Smith and Prof. A. D. Delany each welcomed the conference on behalf of the citizens, the churches and the educational interests, respectively.

Friday morning the conference convened at 9 a m., with the Bishop in the chair. Reports from the Kansas City district were taken up and occupied the time until the hour for adjournment. The claims of the Recorder were presented by Rev. E. W. Lewis, who took several subscribers and disposed of a few books. Several committees also reported. Among them the special committee appointed to investigate the rumor concerning Rev. C. W. Preston The committee reported that they had investigated the rumors, also a letter written by one Susie A. Presley, and sought diligently to find some one to substantiate the allegations made, but had failed to find one scintilla of evidence to sustain the charge or give foundation to the rumors, and after fully exhonorating Rev. Preston by a unanimous vote, (not one voting against him) recommended that his character pass, which was done.

Saturday's session lasted until 1:15 p. m. All the reports from the districts were finished, and the committees on Orders and State of Church and Country were given right of way. The Sunday services were excellent. Bishop Tanner preached at 11 a. m. and ordained several deacons and elders, following with the sacrament. At 3 p. m. Rev. J. C. Caldwell, of Ohio, delivered the message, and at night Rev. W. T. Vernon swept through the hearts of the congregation the glorious light of the gospel of Christ. Thus far the conference has been very harmonious, and Bishop Tanner is made to feel that he is among friends. His method of handling affairs shows superior executive ability and all are imbued with new zeal.

The Mosaic Templars Convene.

Helena, Ark., Special.

Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis, the elocutionist, gave a recital here, and acquitted herself with honors. Mr. Brown, the baritone singer accompanies Miss Davis. The Mosaic Templars of America convened here five days. It is a grand order and they received the best of treatment from the people here. Many able men and women belong to this order. Prof, Drew delivered the welcome address, which was an able effort, and well received by the visitors. The state rights portion of the order is now a thing of the past, and all will be governed by the grand body. A Shakespearan Club composed of the best talent of the city has been organized. The Arkansas people are glad that Dr. Morris is again president of the Baptist Association. The city schools are in full working order under Prof. Avant. The professor was married recently, and the patrons gave he and his bride a grand reception. Mrs. Avant will teach at the Normal. Mrs. Ada Bright is at home again. Jeff Bright is in Mississippi where he has a large contract in the mantle and grate business. Negro brickmakers are getting lots of work to do. Rev. Gallion is here with his large gospel tent. He is an able evangelist.

Three Men Killed.

Leadville, Col., Special.

The strike resulted in a riot on the night of the 20th in which several strikers were killed, also one fireman. There are about 1,000 soldiers in the city now and everything is quiet. Coronado was burned during the riot on the night of the 20th. Rev. J. T. Smith left on the night of the 20th for Alberquerque, N. M., to attend the A. M. E. conference. Mrs. Smith visited her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Watson at Colorado Springs during her husband's absence. Mrs. Eliza Tolliver and her son James Allen has returned to the city, after nearly four year's absence. Owing to the excitement caused by the riot the masquerade festival that was to have been on the 24th was postponed. Dan Myers has resigned his position on the road.

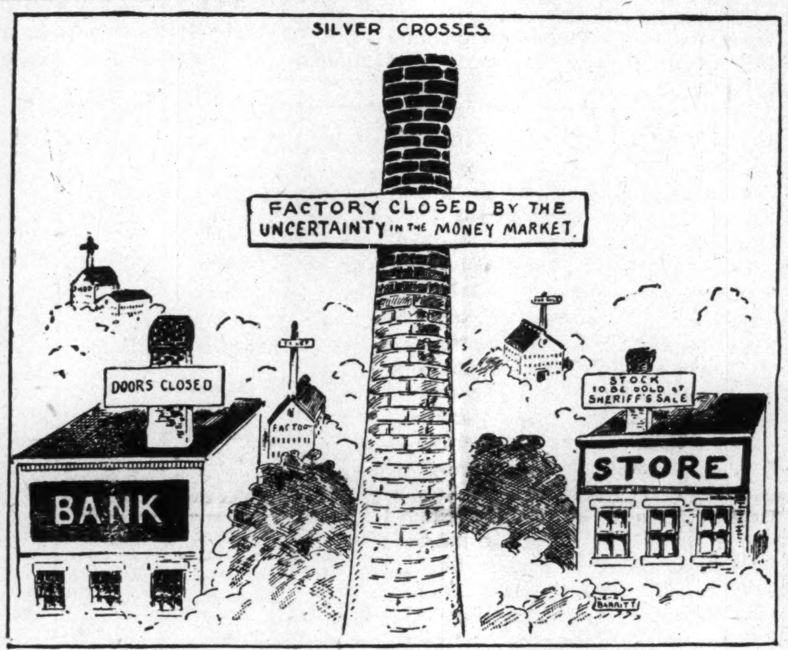
Social Happenings.

Coldwell, Tenn., Special.

Miss V. A. Moore has returned from Lynchburg, where she has been visiting relatives. Rev. T. T. Murray preached an interesting sermon last Sunday. George Stephens has returned from Bounalles Springs. Miss Cinda Shaw of Lynchburg is visiting Mrs. V. A. Moore. There was a grand entertainment given at Hadley's Station, Saturday night Sept. 26th. It was attended by a good number from this town. Charley Cannon, who has been confined to his bed, is able to be out again. Amos Arnold has returned home. Miss Cindia Cannon is better. A grand entertainment was given at this place for the benefit of the church. Mrs. A. C. Phillips and Mrs. H. L. Davis were guest of Mrs. Andy Cannon the 24th. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Roberts a fine boy. Mrs. Martha Cannon and Mrs. Alice Johns were guests of Mrs. Brack Garner on the 26th. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charley Phillips a bouncing baby girl. Everybody is preparing for the annual conference which convenes on the 28th. All who want to know what the race is doing, read The Freeman the greatest paper published. All you want to know concerning the election, see A. C. Phillips.

American Fruit Co.

Readers of The Freeman will find an interesting advertisment of the American Fruit Co., in another column of this issue. This company owns a valuable piece of property in Houston county, Georgia, with 160,000 earliest growing fruit trees and is composed entirely of northern investors in Indianapolis and vicinity. They invite our colored friends to join with them. Shares are $100 each, but are now sold for only $78 each; payable fifty cents a week or as you choose to pay. After payment of $35 the earnings of the company can pay out balance, if members prefer, costing a trifle more. Nearly a million dollars is now invested in this particular location. Over 2,000 colored people find renuerative employment among the orchards. Three railroads for shipping facilities, three canning companies, saw mills, crate factory and the company's orchard is within two miles of Perry, county seat, five miles of Ft. Valley and Marshallville, all prosperous towns. A neat illustrated book is given free to all at the office of American Fruit Co., room 3, 36 West Washington street. The company is offering a very safe and highly profitable investment. They ship all their fruit direct to New York, Boston and the eastern cities.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—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Appeal for Justice.

STILLWATER, MINN., Sept. 9, 1896.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

Knowing of your ability and willingness to help those of your race who appeals to you for assistance, I come to you and ask that you raise your voice in my behalf, so that my people may know my present condition. My story is a long one, and of many wrongs done to me. I am now confined in states prison at this place under a long sentence, against all law and justice. I would like for the Southern Aid Society to be notified of my condition, and to have some member of that society come here to see me. I am sure some member of this society resides near here, if so, have them call and I will give to my people full particulars of the indignities I am made to endure. I have relatives residing in Sumpterville, S. C., and friends in Wilmington, N. C. If any of your readers are in communication with my relatives or friends, please have them advise me. Some weeks since Miss Lizzie Sparks, of Noblesville, Ind., wrote to me that she had heard from my sister Sillar Maizon, and promised to advise me more in particular, but I have heard nothing further from her. My true name is Geo. F. T. Maizon, but I am known here by the name of James Terry. Please give my appeal space in your columns, and perhaps it will be the means of restoring to me my friends and assist me in obtaining justice.

Yours truly,
Box B I. JAMES TERRY.

Mrs. H. C. Ayer of Richford, Vt., writes: "After having fever I was very much debilitated and had dyspepsia so bad I could scarcely eat anything. A little food caused bloating and burning in the stomach with pain and much soreness in my side and a great deal of headache. My physician seemed unable to help me and I continued in this condition until I took Dr. Kay's Renovator which completely cured me." Sold by druggists at 25 cts. and $1. Sold by H. C. Pomeroy, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ministers Should Use
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

THERE IS NO PROFESSION, whose labors so severely tax the nervous system, as that of the ministry. The derangement of the nerve centers of the brain by over work, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration.

Rev. J. P. Kester, M. D., Pastor U. B. church, London Mills, Ills., himself a physician, writes Feb. 26, 1895: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious last fall that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me that it seemed certain I must relinquish the work of the ministry entirely. Heart palpitation became so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not have heart disease Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Nervine and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of 10 weeks, preaching nearly every night and twice on the Sabbath. I can speak for hours without suffering as I formerly did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles' grand remedies on hand."

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Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

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DR. NICKENS' FEMALE TONIC is a sure and speedy cure for Diseases peculiar to women; such as Pains, Crampe, Neuralgia of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Nervious Headache, Mental Depression, Heart Disease, Female Weakness and General Debility. Price 50c per bottle.

DR. NICKENS' BLOOD SARSAPARILLA will cure Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pimples, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Diseases, and all disorders of the blood. Price 50c per bottle. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for circulars and terms.

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RELIEF LADIES! MRS. DR. A. DALE'S "Egyptian Pennyroyal Cotton-Root Pills, only reliable, safe, sure, original and genuine. Never fails—remove all irregularities from any cause. Married Ladies, don't worry—safety assured. Sent secure from observation for $1.00. Dale Medicine Co., Box A55, St. Louis, Mo.

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7:00 A. M. 3:35 P. M. 12:55 Night
ARRIVE CHICAGO
12:00 Noon, 8:20 p. m. 7:20 a. m.

Lv. Chicago 2:45 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 8:58 p. m.
Arr. Indianapolis 7:45 a. m. 4:37 p. m. 3:30 a. m.
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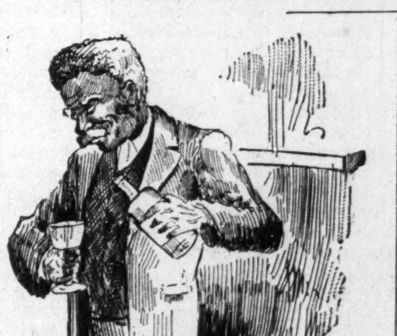

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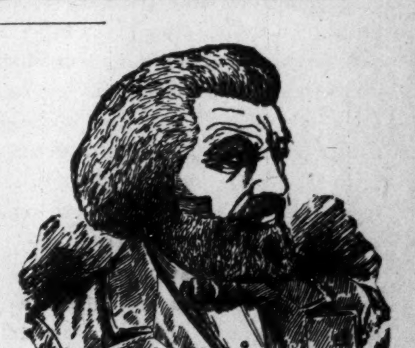

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SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1896.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NEXT week's issue of The Freeman will contain a full account of the great Baptist Convention held in St. Louis, Mo., with address and cuts.

IS HE FOR FREE SILVER?

A few weeks ago, under the caption of "Is he for free silver?" The Freeman replied to an article from the pen of Rev. Tucker E. Wilson, of Marion, Ind., one of the brightest lights of the A. M. E. church. Rev. Wilson feels that the question needs further consideration. Elsewhere in this issue will be found his second article.

He starts out by saying that he is neither for the free and unlimited coinage of silver nor for the single gold standard. Notwithstanding his denial of free silver proclivities, his argument through and through gives evidence of very strong convictions along those lines. He says, referring to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, "Though no injury might come from it, for France maintained the double standard at 15½ to 1 for over seventy years." We believe that if a period of seventy years witnessed the stability of French money at 15½ to 1, it has history on the subject varied enough against this pretense to stability. In France the legal ratio between gold and silver was changed one hundred and fifty times in one hundred years, an average of eight months stability. In 1303 it was 10.26 to 1; in 1311 it was 19.55 to 1, and in 1313 it was 14.37 to 1. France is the most enlightened country on the globe. It is most discriminating, scientific and exact. These ratios, we believe, were changed because of the commercial dicta. In this country we are willing to use silver at the market value—at 32 to 1, instead of 16 to 1. We have no information at hand showing that France has an inflated silver currency if it is a gold and silver country.

The wheat and corn proposition is grotesque enough. He avers that if the government would corner wheat, wheat would rise accordingly, providing that it was the only food. The government does not corner articles. Silver must take its chances with gold in being measured by its market prices. It there was no food except wheat, there would be no corn to decline in price. The using of wheat and corn insists that the prices be regulated by the uses that mankind has for them—hence supply and demand.

People are not starving to death on account of the scarcity of any species of money. There have been panics of magnitude greater than this. They are periodical. They come, blighting in their influence, but often they are scavengers—cleaning up and making way for better times. Times can not stay constipated, no matter what the money be. Over production is a premonition of bad times. When the era is over, mills that were the habitats of owls and bats, will again hum as a hive with the voices of hopeful mankind. It is folly to attribute every money disorder to the governmental policy in vogue.

Rev. Wilson feels that he gains some advantage in the fact that the law says the government may pay its obligations in "coin." It has been shown the necessity of paying these obligations in gold instead of silver. It would have been and still will be dishonesty to do otherwise as long as there is a discount in the value of silver as compared with gold. When silver was worth 100 cents and more, the conscience of the government was not disturbed as to the payment in silver or gold. It was not felt in the beginning that there would be such a wide divergence in the value of the metals. Since silver failed to keep pace with gold, it was wisdom to pay in the coin that sustained the nation's credit in giving due credit for value received, instead of trying to use phantom silver. Thus obvious enough the government does this, and it is no contrivance of the government that makes it necessary, but the variableness of the silver market requires it. President Hays, in vetoing the Bland bill, said:

"A currency worth less than it purports to be will in the end defraud not only the creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread."

In July, 1876, Mr. Bland introduced a free coinage bill, and in the next two years the question was eagerly debated. Many men clearly recognized its pernicuous character. In the summer of 1878, when silver was worth $1.13 an ounce, Gen. Garfield, discussing free coinage, said in the House:

"I have never known any proposition that contained as many of the essential elements of vast rascality or collossal swindling as this."

In February, 1878, Mr. Blaine said:

"The free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains of silver, is an undue and unfair advantage which the government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar."

Yet Rev. Wilson thinks the mine owner can not profit any more than he can. Some one is at fault here. He says, speaking of the Franco-Prussian, says:

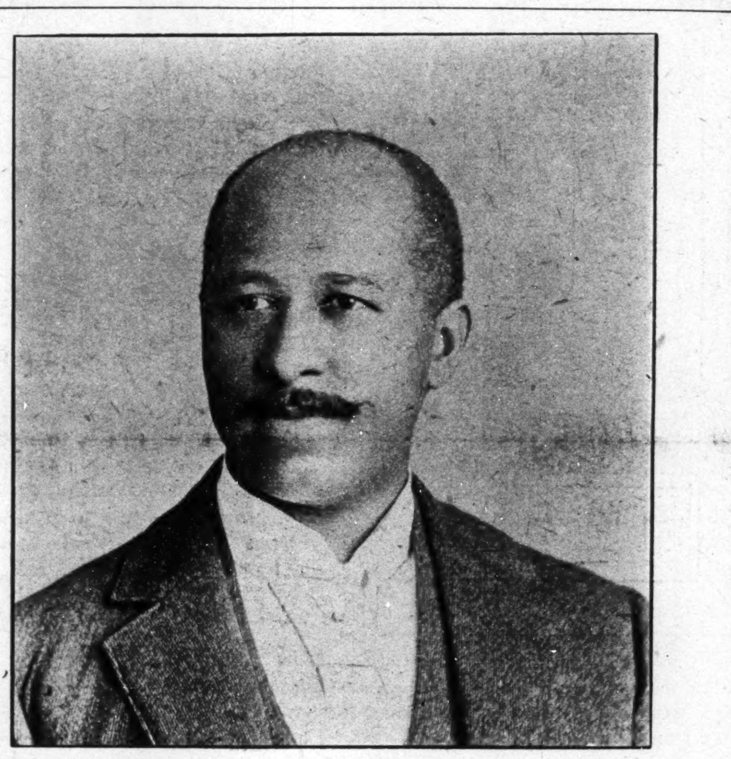
"Germany receiving this large sum as a result of that war, was enabled to adopt the gold standard, and her wisest statesman have lamented its adoption ever since, and do to-day."

We reproduce from the Indianapolis News some late German thought and utterances which will go far towards hammering dead the idea that Germans have recanted, regardless of Bismark's circumlocutory letter:

"It is undoubtedly true that the silver agitation is doing much to discredit in Europe our reputation as a people of shrewdness and cold common sense, and to promote the tendency to regard America as the land of freaks. The solid monetary position of the leading European nations—with their banks filled to overflowing with gold, although, Prussia excepted, the produce none—renders it incomprehensible to the European mind that the proposition could seriously be made to overthrow the gold standard in a great, intelligent and enterprising nation like the United States. With our yearly production of nearly $50,000,000 of gold, and with our enormous export crops, it is readily admitted that no European nation is anything like so favorably situated for maintaining the gold standard as we are. In view of these two potent factors, as over against our chronic financial troubles during the past three years, it is not to be wondered at that respect here for our monetary policy since we began to 'do something for silver' is at a very low ebb. That our ill-judged experiments with silver have not resulted more disastrously is regarded as but a confirmation of Prof. Bryce's remark that America 'has the glorious privilege of youth, the privilege of committing errors without suffering from their consequences.'"

"Prussia produces no gold, yet has $625,000,000 in the yellow metal. Thus we are judged abroad, freaks, owing to our monetary lunacy and other odd isms that sweeps periodically across the country like a Japanese tidal wave. The following can not fail to strike consternation to the hearts of those who think Germany is worried over her choice. We append the following German thought:

"It is clearly preceived, however, that under free coinage we should suffer those consequences most bitterly. German manufacturers who have seen their trade with silver-using countries fatally injured by the fall of silver and the resultant decline in the purchasing power of those lands, are inclined to regard the election of McKinley with comparative complacency, holding him to be, from their standpoint, by far the less of two evils; and they are, accordingly, in a state of consternation over the outlook in America. The silver outlook in the United States, with the assumption of a scarcity of gold and a resultant appreciation, reaches its dangerous phase just at a time when all the economic factors in the case conspire to render that movement inopportune and even grotesque. Those factors are of so convincing force with impartial minds that leading monetary students here who were formerly disposed to make concessions to the bimetallists are growing more and more pronounced gold mono-metallists, and the drift away from bi-metallism is gaining in force and volume. Thus, Prof. Conrad, of the University of Halle, who formerly believed in the theory of the appreciation of gold, has an article in a recent number of his well known Jahrbucher, in which he completely abandons that theory. After calling attention to the further slight decline in prices in 1895 in the face of the vastly increased production of gold in recent years, and the existing plethora of gold in the chief banks of Europe, Prof. Conrad says: 'The conclusion is, therefore, inevitable that, since this revolution in gold production and the abundant supply of gold actually on hand, have not been able to exercise any perceptible influence upon prices, so neither can the former insignificant decline in production have been the cause of falling prices.' He also denies that the fall of silver is due to any scarcity of gold. The cautious and impartial Lexius, too, is growing more outspoken for gold. He formerly had a more or less pronounced weakness for international bimetallism, but the force of economic events has made him almost as good a gold man as Ludwig Bamberger himself, however little he may have in common with the outspoken and robust convictions of the latter. In the same number of the Jahrbucher Lexis writes of the production of the precious metals. On the basis of the production of gold in 1894 ($23,000,000 less than in 1895) Lexis states that after making a very liberal reduction for consumption in the arts, 'there remains a yearly sum of $112,000,000 to $115,000,000 for increasing the monetary stock of Occidental countries, which sum is more than abundant for all the requirements of the lands which, in view of their financial position and international debt status, are able to maintain the gold standard at all.'"



J. J. C. McKINLEY,
Of Louisville, Ky. Candidate for National Grand Secretary of the G. U. O. of O. F.

Here is pure gold basis theory as opposing even an international agreement. The Republican platform did not go so far as these conscience stricken Germans. Mr. Louis Ehrich, of Colorado, said at Indianapolis during the National Democratic convention:

"The principal issue on which the political battle centers is the financial issue. We are confronted with the strangest of conditions. In the last quarter of a century, excluding the United States, sixteen nations of the world have limited the coinage of silver. The international economic conditions are the same for them as for us. And yet not in a single one of all these nations has there arisen a 'free and unlimited silver' party. Men have proposed international bimettalism, but on the whole continent of Europe the thought had not entered into a single sole of publicly advocating that one of these nations should, alone and independently, open its mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver.

Rev. Wilson says "We have reached the gold standard by the same methods and over the same road that deprive four-fifths of our race of citizenship and compels them to ride in 'jim crow' cars in one-third of this country. Do you believe in the executive officers of the government reaching results in this way?" We have shown the extreme necessity of paying governmental obligations in gold where coin was required. There is no analogy between the actions referred to. This government does not compel us to ride in cars of any kind. Local influences and circumstances have all to do with these affairs. We can not think that officers sworn to maintain the integrity of the country are conspiring to bring a crisis in the affairs of the country. The Negro question is a quasi-political one, the other, financial.

It may be true that the monetary use of gold may enhance its value, but it must be conceded that from the very value of the material it becomes at once the best medium of exchange. Yet were the money issues invalidated it still remains a commodity of desirability. We re-assert that the diamond is an example of property in compact form Diamonds have no money uses. It must be inferred that gold would stand fairly well owing to its attributes as diamonds do. The decline in prices would be small. Savage nations appreciated the attractive glitter of gold before civilized man tainted it with the blood of man. He says that there would practically be no bullion value for gold were it not for the monetary purposes. Admitting a decline in value, yet owing to its utility the assertion is far too broad. The same can not even be said of iron, marble, brass, copper, all of which have a bullion value according to attributes. We re-assert that gold alone meets the conditions as a final or basis metal. As early as January 13, 1874, Mr. Stewart said: "There is nothing so satisfactory as the real measure of value—gold." February 20th he says: "Gold is the universal standard of the world. Every one knows what a dollar in gold is worth." On June 11, 1874, referring doubtless to the Paris conference, he says: "You must come to the same conclusion that all other people have, that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value." On April 1, 1874, Senator Jones said: "I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country. Did any country ever accumulate wealth, achieve greatness or attain high civilization without a standard of value? * * * Gold is so exact a measure of human effort that when it is exclusively used as money it teaches the very habit of honesty."

Rev. Wilson does not take kindly to our allusion to the yard stick, the bushel measure, etc. He says these are fixed, stable, the world over. We may add that gold sustains just such a relation to the financial world as far as human ingenuity can make it. The laws of supply and demand has very little to do with fixing the price of gold. And should the price of gold vary, it does not vary in New York alone, but the whole world feels the slightest pulsasion. Hon. Burke Cockran says that activity of money creates wealth. We are still willing to abide by such able authority. We hold that the interchange of money leaves an increment; the more rapid the greater the deposit, and this deposit is wealth. This proposition is well nigh axiomatic. If there are more poor people now than at some other time, it may be due to a thoussnd causes that does not invitiate the principle. We object to the theory that the Negro has been reduced to any per cent by any method. If there is a discount on Negroes, it has been placed at no recent date, but began when he began to be a citizen in this country. The Negro has never been a 100 cent Negro; he has appreciated largely since the war—he is nearly a free and unlimited coinage silver Negro now. But the time has been when his valuation was represented by x, y or z, or perhaps better, a minus quantity. His approximation to a gold standard as measured in white, is to his credit and not a reflection. We can not slip in these social questions, which are the questions of the world—not provinces nor isolated localities. Silver has a gold chance. Mr. Bryan says gold is a coward. We know that silver is an imposter. It is seek-functions never delegated it. It is a faction breeding usurper. It sails under false colors. It hides its cloven foot. It has the equal chance with gold to circulate according to the demands of the market. It is dissatisfied. It is in mutiny. It is discontent personified. Mr. Ehrich says:

"Our exports were enormous. The balance of trade in 1892 was $200,000,000 in our favor, but it brought us no prosperity. The foreign countries, suspicious of our financial future, balanced their accounts, not with gold, but with American securities, which they feared to retain. In the three years, 1891, 1892 and 189s, over $156,000,000 of gold were exported. Our own people began to hoard it. In the spring of 1893, for the first time in fifteen years, the treasury gold reserve fell below $100,000,000. The ration of silver to gold in our treasury, which had only been 21 per cent. in 1878, had grown to 173 per cent. The fear of a silver basis suddenly spread, and the ruinous panic of 1893 was upon us. 'The mills of the gods grinds slowly.' It had taken fifteen years to make good the prophecies of danger resulting from our silver policy."

He does not think McKinley any better than Bryan. We hold that he is safer at any rate. McKinley is a tried man, he has no populistic ideas to work off. But the wisdom of all the ages is against delegating large power to inexperience.

THE grand old Freeman is the way it is styled. Everybody likes it.

BRYAN, like famed Atlas of old, is wagging with the whole world upon his shoulders.

WE have had Hon. Bourke Cockran with us. He made one of his strongest sound money speeches.

IT is safe to say that no Democrat can be elected to the presidency if the free, untramelled will of the whole people is registered.

SOUTH CAROLINA had 132,949 colored voters to 102,657 whites in 1892. These Negroes are Republicans. It is a McKinley State. Why give it to Bryan?

REV. TUCKER WILSON, a graduate of Depaw, is considered a scholar of ability. He has an answer to a recent editorial of The Freeman in this issue. The Freeman's reply will be found elsewhere.

THE prospect for Republican success grows brighter hourly. No campaign has ever been marked with such earnestness as characterizes this one. The election of Mckinley is a necessity as well as a desirability.

NEGROES who may have an inclination to vote for free silver or the Democratic ticket should pause a long while to consider. He should think of 500,000 Negroes voiceless as a sphynx—cut off from the very essence of citizenship!

A CURSORY glance at the table of the voting population of the Southern States suggests at once the series of crimes that have been perpetrated on the Negro voter. The fifteenth amendment to the constitution is a dead letter in these parts,

MR. BRYAN, who is so extremely conscientious and heaven-sent, the alleviator of the ills of the poor man, should take under his protecting wing 500,000 blacks who are allowed no voice in the management of affairs, where all the people are concerned.

IT may be sublime to suffer and be strong. But there comes a time in the affairs of nations like those in individuals when patience ceases to be a virtue. Something should be done to nurture back to life one-half million of "serfs" that move perforce as automatons on the political chess-boards.

MISSISSIPPI had 150,469 colored voters to 120,611 whites in 1892. These figures make a terrible arraignment of justice as meted out to black men in America. Despite this great preponderance of votes and the thousands of white Republicans, this State never fails to cast up immense majorities for the Democratic party

THE B. M. C., a national gathering of Odd Fellows, are holding sessions in this city this week. A stream of delegates, representing nearly every State in the Union and most of the larger cities, have been pouring in constantly. The delegates express themselves as pleased with the hospitality of the Indianapolitans. Mr. Benjamin Thornton was largely instrumental in securing this city as the place for holding this session.

IF the colored votes of several of the Southern States were properly deposited and counted, there is no reason why the electoral votes of the majority of these States should not be cast for McKinley. The white and colored voting population of these States in 1892 were as follows: Alabama, white, 184,059, colored, 140,763; Arkansas, white, 188,296, colored, 69,572; Florida, white, 58,068, colored, 38,145; Georgia, white, 219,094, colored, 179,028; Louisiana, white, 130,748, colored, 119,815; Maryland, white, 218,843, colored, 51,895; Mississippi, white, 120,611, colored, 150,469; North Carolina, white, 233,307, colored, 109,346; South Carolina, white 101,657, colored, 132,949; Texas, white, 534,010, colored, 101,932; Virginia, white, 248,035, colored, 130,747. This array of figures is overwhelming evidence of the practice of disfranchisement practiced in the South. If these people were allowed the right vouchsafed by the constitution to cast an untampered ballot, the Bryan people could not boast of a solid South.

DOUBLE GOLD STANDARD.

Concluded from First Page.

and arbitrary rulings and constructions of law have had to do with the decline of silver bullion, but I do know that the same methods of dealing with the Negro has reduced his manhood in a section, aye everywhere in America, about one half—he is a 50 cent Negro measured in white. If law can so degrade manhood in the eyes of the law makers, what may it not do with a metal? In the South they have nearly beaten the government stamp off of us, so that only a few rare coins pass current!

You can remember reading, if you have not heard your father speak of how and with what holy horror and dread a large class of people of this country looked forward to the elevation of the black man to citizenship. You can hear the dying groans and hissing tones yet of those who asked: "What makes that ignorant and debased creature a citizen? Will you pass him as current coin in realm of American manhood? Horrors! What are we coming to? Alas! for American citizensnip! Tainted forever is the proud Anglo-Saxon blood and name! Now, here after twenty-three years of adverse legislation, when silver has been reduced to a common commodity to be bought and sold like corn or cotton and has thereby lost its former proud position as a coin of the realm, people stand up, and call it belittling names, as dishonest dollars, half dollars, Mexican money, etc. I say of it, as I say of you and me who have been discriminated against: Execute the laws equally. Give silver and the black man a gold chance, and then if we are found wanting, justice at least shall have been done. It is because Mr. McKinley and a majority of the Republican party are in favor of the double standard that I advocate his election. I believe the party he represents will most surely carry out the measures most conducive to the general well being of all the people. I don't think McKinley any better man or with any better intention, but McKinley, if elected, will be freer to do what he has pledged himself to do. Bryan is a good man, but he is in bad company, controlled by narrow, color-blind leaders—the dark ages hitched on to the 20th century, and we must leave him to properly adjust himself and his following to the demands of the hour before turning to look at him. But we will need soon enough to look some where if the trend of things mean anything. Yours most respectfully,

T. E. WILSON, pastor A. M. E. Church.
Marion, Ind.

MISS MAGGIE JOINER.

This young lady has for six years been a grand worker in the Sunday-school, and also in the church she gained the good will of all who know her. Her election as a delegate for five years with others to represent Hopewell Baptist church and Sunday-school has given her much influence with all who wish well for the race. Her ways are kind, her words are soft and she has the name of being her church's pet. She was a delegate to attend a Sunday-school and church convention which convened at Kauffman, Texas, Oct. 6, 1896. We wish the nation could talk of many such young women, who bid fair to do a great work for the rising generation.

MISS MAGGIE JOINER.

Church Work—Personals.

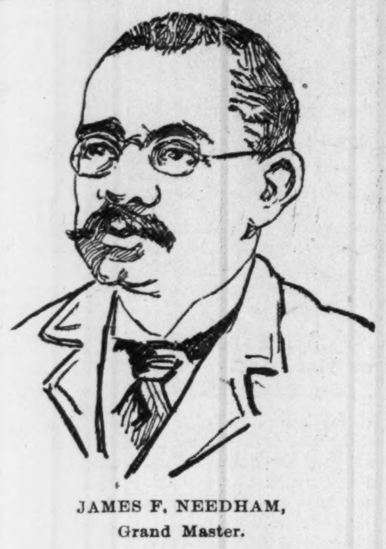
Kalamazoo, Mich., Special.

Miss Eleanor D. Owens, teacher in the Temperance Industrial and Collegiate Institute of Clarmont, Va., is being entertained by Mrs. Gilmore Phillips of this city. A very successful prayer meeting is being held at the 2nd Baptist church under the auspices of Rev. Isabell, pastor. Arthur Allen who has been sick with the typhoid fever is recovering slowly. Mrs. Della Stewart is visiting relatives in Cass county. Bert Stewart has recovered from his recent illness. Frank Evans, who has been spending the summer in Potosky, has returned.

THE B. M. C. IN SESSION.

Address by Mayor Taggart and G. M., Jas. F. Needham.

The first session of the eighth biennial movable committee meeting of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and the forty-third general meeting of the order convened in Masonic Hall at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. At that time the hall was nearly filled with the delegates, including representatives from nearly every state in the Union, and one or two from Canada. Delegates were expected from lodges in the West Indies and Africa. The morning session was a public one. The principal feature was the address of welcome by Mayor Taggart. The session was called to order by Grand Master Jas. F. Needham of Philadelphia. Short devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Jeffrey Grant of Jacksonville, Fla., and the Rev. L. M. Haygood, pastor of Simpson M. E. Chapel, this city, at the conclusion of which Ben Thornton introduced Mr. Taggart as the "genial mayor of the city" who would "proceed to throw open the gates."



JAMES F. NEEDHAM,
Grand Master.

The mayor's address called forth considerable applause, especially when he made reference to Lincoln, and also when he stated that during his "brief public career in this city he was indebted to his colored friends for much of his success, and many favors." In beginning his remarks he reviewed briefly the progress made by the colored race during the last few years, and cited as proof of the statement, that no class of people has advanced so rapidly as have the colored people, the fact that they are now filling almost all positions in the business and social world. Mr. Needham was introduced by Deputy Grand Master Charles B. Wilson of New Orleans. He responded to the mayor's address, and also briefly reviewed the history of the order, which was founded fifty-three years ago in New York City, and now numbered on its roll of membership lodges in every state in the Union, and also flourishing branches in South and Central America, and also Africa and the West Indies Islands. The remainder of the forenoon session was taken up with the call of the official roll of delegates, and the report of the committee on credentials, which closed the public session.

At the afternoon session most of the time was taken up with preliminary arrangements for the succeeding sessions. The committee on credentials reported 250 delegates present. William L. Houston of Washington, D. C., and Louis R. Price of New Orleans, were elected temporary assistant secretaries.

Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers, who will serve during this convention:

Grand Chaplain—Rev. Jeffrey Grant of Florida.

Grand Warden—Phillip H. Edwards of Philadelphia.

Grand Guardian—N. P. Gardner of Indianapolis.

A rule was adopted as to the time of the three daily sessions, which will be 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 p. m.

In the evening the convention was entertained in Masonic Hall by a concert given under the auspices of the Households of Ruth.

Hamilton Notes.

Hamilton, O., Special.

H. Conway has taken a position in the Republican newspaper office. Rev. J Henderson goes to Mechanicsburg, O. Rev. W. H. Coleman, of Lima, has been appointed to Hamilton. Last Tuesday evening there was a juvenile concert given by the Sunday School. C. Conway has severed his connection with Watson and Garnes. J. Irwin was barred out of the bicycle races which took place this week at the Butler county fair on account of his color.

Buckeye Jottings.

Columbus, Ohio, Special.

E. Evans, of Baker street was injured very badly by falling from a building. Jas. Jackson has been appointed mail clerk. Miss Dickson, of 5th avenue, is one the sick list. Service to-morrow, at the Antioch Baptist church; subject: "Rainbow around God." Mrs. Duguid, of Main street, was taken very ill, last Monday evening. Arrivals at the Dean House: Miss Julia Byens, city; B Gordon, Kansas City; Sherman Brush, Defiance, O; Ellis Queen, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. Johnson, Toledo, O.: A. M. Black, Ironton, O.; and Miss Woods, Cincinnati. S. Sanders has returned from Sandusky. Mrs. Calloway's son is very ill, at her home on Clay street. Henry Crowder of Allen county has been appointed guard at the Ohio prison. The Freeman can be found at Jameson's restaurant and Garnes' grocery. It is rumored that J. J. Lee of the 8th ward has aspirations to be councilman from that ward, now represented by W. E. King.

CHARLES H. BROOKS,

The Energetic Young Secretary of the Odd Fellows of America.

Charles H. Brooks, the Grand Secretary of the Odd Fellows and subject of this sketch, was born January 20, 1859, in Kentucky. He attended the public schools until 1876, in the fall of which year he began teaching. Five years later he was elected principal of the Paducah schools, a position which he held until 1889; at the close of that year he accepted a clerkship in the Pension Office. Immediatety reaching Washington he entered the Spencerian Business College and completed a course in book-keeping. He then entered the law department of Howard University, taking the degree of LL. B. in May, 1892.

His connection with the Odd Fellows dates back to 1882, when he was received into Lodge No. 1545 at Paducah, Ky., now one of the most prosperous lodges in the country, having property estimated at a value of $7,000. When Mr. Brooks became a member of the order this society was located in a rental hall, but he at once began working to put it in a prosperous condition and shortly afterwards succeeded in establishing it in a magnificent $5,000 hall.

Mr. Brooks took the highest degree of Odd Fellowship in 1887. He has attended all the general meetings since 1884, was made secretary of the Fifth B. M. C. and Grand Director at Atlanta, Ga., has served six years as Grand Auditor, and was elected Grand Secretary in 1892 at Washington, D. C., entering upon his duties at Philadelphia Jan. 1893.

For nine yeors he was in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and four years State Treasurer of the order.

In his own lodge No. 1545, Paducah, he served as Permanent Secretary for eight years—belong to every branch and has served in every capacity.

He was Secretary of the Republican County Committee when appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department.

He is a Baptist in faith—a life member of the Kentucky Association, was for five years Secretary of the First Sunday School Convention and Baptist Association. He has been very successful in mercantile ventures and possesses some valuable property.

An estimate of the Odd Fellows importance may be had from a few facts picked up in the Grand Secretary's office. This officer is required to give a bond of $5,000. He has a correspondence with over 2,000 lodges, 400 Households of Ruth, 160 P. G. M. Councils, 75 Patriarchies, and 35 District Grand Lodges, embracing a membership of 100,000.

There are lodges in many States and Territories; Central and South America Africa and all the West India Islands,

The office of the Grand Secretary distributes all supplies, valued at $2,500,000 annually, edits and distributes 12,000 quarterly circulars and a seventy-five page book.

The correspondence equals 1,200 letters monthly, the postage amounting to $1,000 per annum.

The dispensations come direct from England. The Odd Fellows are the only colored organization having regular affiliation with the English fraternity.

The order is Republican in form and has existed for fifty years without a division. It is managed by a Grand Master Department, Treasurer, Secretary and four Grand Directors contributing the sub-Committee of Management with jurisdiction over the whole Western Continent.

The Grand Secretary's office is equipped in first-class order, having a stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper, clerk, copyist and office boy. It controls property aggregating and in value $500,000.

To the old Commonwealth of Virginia belongs the palm. She has 185 lodges and 26,000 members. The order of Odd Fellows is a vigorous and growing organization. Since 1880, 1,271 new lodges, 655 new Households, 105 new councils, 58 new Patriarchies and 35 district lodges have been established.

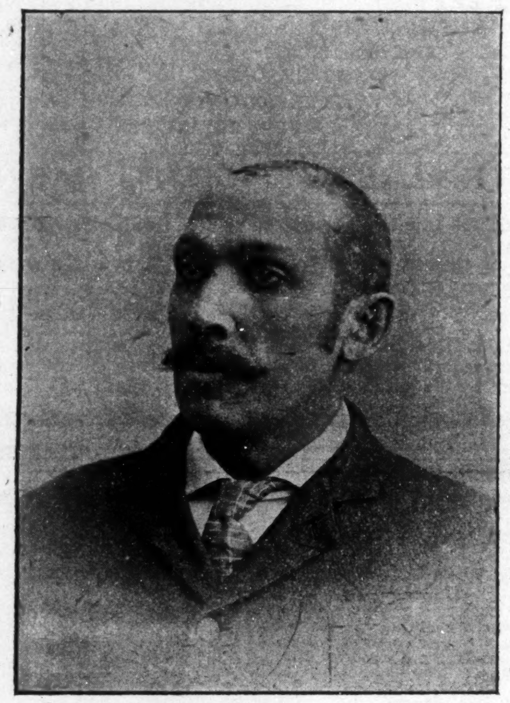
At the semi-centennial celebration of Odd Fellows in New York, April 26, 1893, the grand officers were present, a cordial letter of greeting was read by the Grand Secretary from the Fountain Head in Manchester, England, which attests the strong unity which exists between the orders of Europe and America.

Under Mr. Brooks' energetic management of the important post of Grand Secretary, the Odd Fellows have developed a lively vigor, and it is safe to augur that during his administration of affairs this activity will swell with each passing year, as he possesses the business tact and comprehensiveness of mind necessary for the successful conduct of that office.

The splendid success which has attended his career leads to the conclusion that self reliance is his striking characteristic. Courteous in demeanor, genuine in friendship, and scrupulously careful in his business dealings, he has won a commanding influence among men and friends, his friends being limited only by the number of his acquaintances.

J. E. REID.

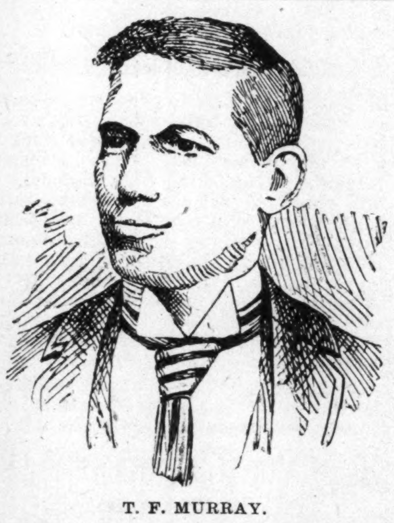
Mr. J. E. Reid is one of the prominent fish and oyster dealers of Cleveland, Ohio. He entered the ranks of the Odd Fellows 19 yrs. ago, and now is the Rt. Venerable Grand Patriarchie; District Grand Master, of the State of Ohio, also has 33 degrees in Masonry, also a member of the Mystic Shrine.



J. E. RIED.
The Right Venerable Grand Patriarchie. 51 Booker Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

T. F. MURRAY.

Mr. T. F. Murray is head chef in one of the largest hotels in Pittsburg, Pa., in this particular line he excels all others. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows for 18 yrs. Owing to his faithfulness to the order, he has made a most rapid rise in the order. He now holds the position of Commander-in Chief of Patriarchies of the United States; Secretary of Odd Fellows' building, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Maj. Gen. of K. of P. of State of Pennsylvania; Grand Master of Ex. of the State of Pennsylvania.



T. F. MURRAY.
The Commander-in-Chief of Patriarchies of the United States.

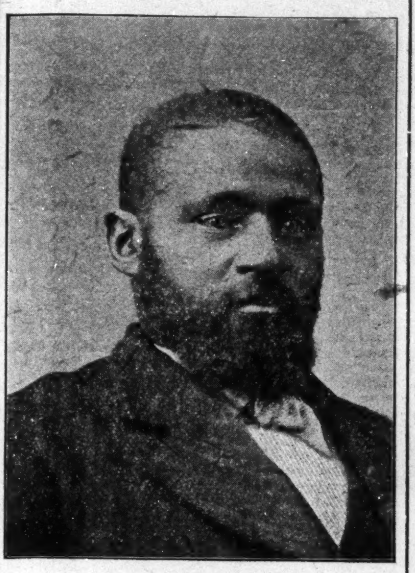
Social and Personal Mention.

Camden, Ark., Special.

The public school is now in session. Rev. H. C. Beasley is principal. Rev. John S. Jarvis, a graduate of Lincoln College, Oxford, Pa., is now teaching at the Presbyterian school house. Prof. G T. Laster is now having a book published, which is not only a credit to himself but a credit to the race. Prof. S. J. Clark returned from St. Louis recently very ill, but is now recovering. Mr. Clark is a mathematician of no mean ability. E. T. J. Brewer made a flying visit to Fordyce Wednesday to witness the marriage of Thomas Clay to Clara L. Story. The bride and groom arrived at the A. M. E. church at 9 o'clock p m.; the church was nicely decorated. Rev. W. E. Stone officiated, after which the bride and groom returned to the residence of Mrs. Carrie Story, where the reception was given at eleven o'clock. Special seats were given the two musicians, E. T. J. Brewer and E. W. Atkinson, who performed on the guitars. E. T. J. Brewer returned home sick on Thursday morning but is now recovering.

CHARLES HAMLINTON.

Charles Hamlinton a public contractor, of Columbus, O., was born a slave in Maryland in 1837; was bought and sold seven times; and came to Columbus in 1863 from Tennessee, where he was first sold. Brought his mother, brother and sister to Columbus, where he married By his energy and honest dealing he has reached the point in business line that his word is as good as his bond In all of his contracts with the city there has never been a successful complaint sustained against him. In carrying on his business it requires the use of twenty-two head of horses, four sweeping machines, six sprinkling wagons, and eight dirt wagons, giving employment to twenty men, who clean about ten miles of streets every night in the week. He is also owner of a fine farm near Columbus, a large barn and warehouse for his contracting implements, city property, and a fine residence on Franklin avenue.



CHARLES HAMLINTON.
Public Contractor, of Columbus, Ohio.

Wedding Bells—General News.

Clarinds, Ia., Special.

The marriage of F. Weed, of Clarinda, and Miss M. Hopkins, of Corwin, Iowa, was celebrated recently. The newly married couple recieved quite a number of valuable presents. The guests present participated in singing and toast making. At the usual hour there was an elaborate supper spread. There was a social at the A. M. E. church Friday, October 9th. Mr. and Mrs. David Black visited the Second Baptist church on the 4th. Adolphus Fosey, James Bowman and Ben Miller of Keokuk, are the guests of Rev. Mendenhall. Mrs. A. Cartmill has returned to her old home in Keokuk, Ia. Last Sunday was communial day at the Second Baptist church. It was conducted by Rev. C. H. Mendenhall, assisted by Elder Baker.

Jackson Hapenings.

Jackson, Tenn., Special.

John Hunt the only colored tailor in our city, is employed by the well known tailor, J. Magda. Miss Nicholson, of Memphis, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Love, of this city. C. W. Reid left recently for Memphis, where he expects to remain. The opening sermon of Lane College was preached at St. Paul church last Sunday. Quite a number attended.

Newsy Notes.

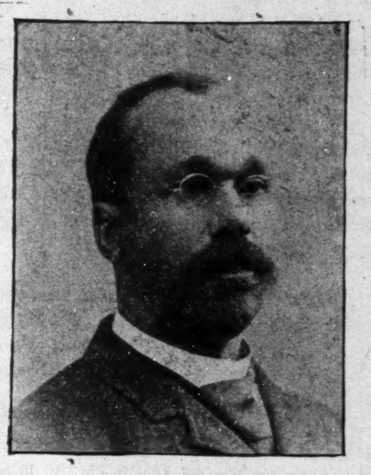
Richmond, Ind., Special.

Miss Bertha Thompson has been indisposed for several days, but is now on the mend. A. J. Roberts gave a political lecture at the Second Baptist church last Saturday evening, which was largely attended. Miss Mary King anticipates going away to attend college, soon. Miss Hettie V. Stokes has returned home, from her very pleasant visit at Indianapolis. The Mt. Moriah Baptist church will give a reception in honor of their pastor, Rev. J. H. Jackson's first anniversary as pastor, on the 13th inst. Mt. Moriah will have a juvenile choir, with Mrs. Spinner, choirister; Miss Laura Smith, organist. Roy Foster has typhoid fever.

A Baby Organist.

Fayettville, Tenn., Special.

The sensation of the season is little Francis Walker, the baby musician, only 9 yrs. old, who is performing the duty of organist at the A. M. E. church. Sunday was rally day for the pastor; about $40 was realized. Rev. McCroskey, of the white C. P. church preached at 11 a. m., Rev. Wm. Collier, of the Baptist church, at 3 p. m., and the pastor at night. Minnie Lee Bryson and Maud White contested for a lithograph of the Bishops, the former won. Mrs. H. B. McCristian is at home in Shelbyville; she is missed by her many friends especially the choir, which she has been instrumental in helping so much. Rev, Deshong, of the C. P. church, has returned. Rev. J. A. Jones is turning every stone now among the A. M. E's preparing for conference. Miss Cora Buchanan is out again, after a long illness. Miss Mary L. Buchanan leaves soon for Roger Williams University. Revival services are in progress at the A. M. E. church; several ministers are assisting the pastor. It is expected to continue about two weeks. Mrs. Nannie Brown has returned from visit to friends in Shelbyville, much delighted with her trip. Willie Jones still handles The Freeman



HON. R. M. SMITH.

Hon. R. M. Smith, present Grand Treasurer of Odd Fellows, was elected in Boston in 1894. Has been a member of Virginia Lodge for four years. Held two terms. Was appointed by Presidant Harrison as Collector of Custems. Is now District Master of State of Virginia.

No Charge for Embalming.

No charge for embalming unless the body is preserved. Why have your friends unfit to be seen on the day of the funeral?—Flanner & Buchanan.

McCurdy & Perry
—AUCTION—
And Commission Merchants.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
139 West Washington Street.
Opposite State House.
Special attention given to Real Estate by Auction.

J. A. EHRENSPERGER'S
Big 4 Shoe Store
188 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.
Shoes at Rock Bottom Prices. Courteous treatment to all.

If You Want
Good, First-class
GROCERIES
AT LOWEST PRICES CALL AT
McCASLIN & CAVANAUGH,
502-504 North West Street.

Telephone 286.
DRS. H. W. and S. A. FURNISS,
PHYSICANS & SURGEONS.
OFFICE: INDIANAPOLIS,
Residence 56 Orange-st. INDIANA.

S. H. MALPAS, M. D.
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OFFICE—MARION BLOCK,
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Office Phone 898.
Residence Phone 714.
FREDERICK FALK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE HOURS:
7 to 9 a. m.
12 to 3 p. m.
6 to 8 p. m.
Office 47½ S. Ill. St.
Residence 682 N. Ill. St. Indianapolis.

Dr. Frederick Falk desires to announce that he has opened an office at the above location, where he will be pleased to meet his friends and patients. He is thoroughly equipped for the successful treatment of all MEDICAL and SURGICAL DISEASES.

A PEEP at her mysteries. Effects of a sporting life. 8 page book for men, 20 pictures true to life. Sent sealed in plain wrapper for 10c silver or stamps. Address HENDERSON, Drawer W, Kansas City, Mo.
Mention The Freeman.

REMOVAL,
Taylor & Schneider,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
FORMERELY WITH R. R. MILES.
Are now located at 22 West Circle St.

BICYCLE EXCHANGE,
LOUIS J. DAVIS, Proprietor.
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No. 8 N. West Street.

Now
Is your chance to get
Good Photos
While the rates are down—
Bennett's Best Cabinets Only $1 a Doz.
CALL AND SEE HIM.
38½ E. WASHINGTON STREET.

NEW VARIETY
MEN'S HEAVY ALL WOOL
SUITS, from the famous $5 line up. Elegant variety in fall and winter Overcoats $5 and up. Men's Pants, 75c up. Children's Suits, $1.00 up. Good variety of Hats, Caps, and Furnishings.
Globe Clothing Co.
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THOS. MOORE,
—FIRST-CLASS—
Cutter and Tailor.
SUITS made to order, in the latest modern style.
Cleaning, repairing and dyeing. All work done to perfection; also Straw Hats cleaned and bleached, 15c; Soft and Stiff Hats cleaned and trimmed.
No. 7 Indiana Avenue.

Kirkhoff Bros.
Steam :-: Heating
CONTRACTORS,
Sanitary Plumbers....
---And Gas Fitters.
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Telephone No. 910.

-: THIS WEEK :-
10c Dimities 7½c.
Ladies' $1.50 Oxford Ties 98c.
Ladies' $2.50 Dress shoes $1.75.
New line of Batiste and Lawns 5c.
Gilt and Silver Shirt Waist Sets 10c.
Best Print Shirt Waists 29c, the 50c kind.
Best Percale Shirt Waists 43c, the 85c kind.
500 dozen Ladies All Silk Mits, the 25c grade this week 15c.
17 Styles in Ladies' black and tan Leather Belts, Tinsel Belts and White Kid Belts, choice at 25cts.
Maguire's Granger Store.
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LAWYER,
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Meals Served as Ordered.
Meals and Lunches at all Hours.
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MRS. JANE WHITE'S,
FOR FIRST-CLASS
BOARD AND LODGING
21-MEAL TICKET FOR $2.50.
182 Muskingum St., Indianapolis, Ind.

For First-class Board by Week, Day, or Meal, also Neat Rooms call on
Mrs N. A Smothers
163, 165 INDIANA AVENUE.

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FROM THE
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—THE—
Hair Straightener Company
Manufactures an instrument that will at once remove the curls from the most stubborn hair without causing the least injury.
It is so simple in construction that a child can use it with
PERFECT SUCCESS.
$1.00—ONLY—$1.00
....ADDRESS THE....
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525 West North Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, : : : : INDIANA

THE STAGE

The Mallory Bros. are with Isham's Octoroons.

* * *

Darkest America are in Cincinnati, O., this week.

* * *

Billy Jackson is with Colored Sports Big City Show.

* * *

South Before the War Company No. 2 will appear soon.

* * *

Billy Young is vocal director with Mahara's Minstrels.

* * *

Billy McClain is stage director with Sam T. Jack's New Creole show.

* * *

The Nashville Students appeared to a fair house at Shenandoah, Ia., Oct. 8th.

* * *

Black Patti Troubadours played to excellent business in Buffalo, N. Y., last week.

* * *

Sam T. Jack's Creoles are playing to excellent business in Detroit, Mich., this week.

* * *

W. C. Elkins, of Washington, D. C., has joined Isham's Oriental America Company.

* * *

The parades of Primrose and West's Minstrel creates as much excitement as a circus parade.

* * *

John Rucker, as "Uncle Amos Jackson" in Darkest America keeps the audience in an uproar.

* * *

Billy Miller, in his ludicrous monologue, is creating much laughter, with the Darkest America Company.

* * *

"The Mobile Four," Mercer, Ray, Cummings, and Hargood (late with Daisy Meyer's Pickaninnies) are now with Colored Sport Company.

* * *

Miss Helen Robinson and Robert Marshall were married on the stage during the performance Sept. 24th. Both are members of Colored Sports Big City Show.

* * *

Al Reeves' Big Show will have a colored minstrel, first part, this season, which is now being rehearsed by Jerry Miller. The Big Show opens on the 28th inst.

* * *

J. M. Moore, Walter Dixon, William Tucker, Ben Hunn, the Unique Quartette, and Henry Williams are among the leading members of Primrose and West's thirty blacks.

* * *

The Famous Pickaninny Band with "Down in Dixie" are very clever musicians. These boys not only play their musical instruments, but also do a very effective Zouave drill.

* * *

The Only Jalvan, the Hindoo trickster, assisted by Mlle. De Marco, is being applauded to the echo by appreciative audiences. They are with the Colored Sport Company in the East.

* * *

The Colored Plantation Company began their tour in Aurora, Ont., Sept. 16th. The company includes: Pearl Douglass, Vinie Green, May Walker, Mrs. Bert Anderson, N. Moore, George Hall, Wm. Daly and others.

* * *

Isham's Oriental America Company scored very heavily at the Bijou Theatre New York City, during their engagement there. They are presenting an admirably arranged entertainment, replete with novelty and artistic work.

* * *

Fred Piper, of Isham's Octoroons, and members of the company, and J. C. P. Crome, of the "South Before the War Company, were entertained by the Guitar and Mandolin Club while playing engagements in Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Miss Hallie Q. Brown, the noted Afro-American elocutionist appeared before a large and appreciative audience at New York City, Oct. 8th. Miss Brown sails on the 10th for England to fill several engagements for the winter.

* * *

Mme. Marie Selika, Mme. Sisseretta Jones, the Black Patti and Mme. Flora Batson-Bergen, the Queen of Song, are advertised to sing at the Centennial Jubilee, Carnegie Hall, New York City, Oct. 12th. This will be the first public appearance together of the three leading artists of the race.

* * *

The colored contingent of Sheridan and Fylnn's Big Sensation Company are Billy Farrell, Snort Williams, Willie Farrell, Kittie Brown, Mattie James, Clara Ford, Allie Flowers, Nellie Dancy, Rosa Carter, Edith Bailey, Lillie Carter, Ella Anderson and Mamie Williams.

* * *

South Before the War is playing to good business this week in Pittsburg, Pa. Among the long list of colored people with this organization are Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cottrill, Luke Finley, Geo. W. Ricketts, Wm. De Mount, George Moore, Maggie McKay, Lula Peyton, Stanard Sisters, Bessie King, Marie Bell and Eugene Clark.

* * *

Isham's Octoroons did a big business at Kernan's Lyceum Theatre, Washington, D. C., the week of the 7th. Fred Piper, Madame Flowers, Tom Brown, Madah Hyer, and the Mallory Bros. are fine artists and added to their already brilliant reputations. The entertainment they give is clean, bright, humorous and full of new and attractive features.

* * *

Sunday afternoon in conjunction with Lew Johnston's Minstrel Band, the members of the Mountain Echo Band turned out and ably discoursed some sweet music. The Minstrel Band is the best that has traveled through here for years. They are a jolly good natured set of boys and deserve much credit.—Redding (Cal.) Daily News, Sept. 16th.

* * *

The Afro-American Opera Company made its first appearance at Frieberg's Opera House, Chicago, Sept. 24th, singing Planquett's romantic opera, "The Bells of Cornville." The company includes: Marion Adams, Daisy Williams, Stella Newby, Edna Alexander, Carry Golden, Hattie Claybrook, Frank B. Waring, Arthur J. George, Albert Hall, W. S. Dotson, Homer Gee, J. T. Morgan, H. F. Young, J. H. Harris and a full orchestra chorus of 75 voices, elaborate costumes and special scenery.

HOT SPRINGS,

Ark., the Carlsbad of America—Excellent Hotel Accommodations.

On Feb. 17th the Iron Mountain railway put into service a new special train to Hot Springs. It will leave St. Louis Union Station at 8:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Hot Springs 12:30 the next noon. This train will be handsomely equipped with coaches, free reclining chairs cars and Pullman sleepers. Hot Springs is constantly growing in popularity as a sanitarium for invalids, on account of the extraordinary curative properties of its waters, and also, as a fashionable winter resort, by reason of its delightful climate, beautiful scenery and excellent hotel accommodations. Descriptive pamphlet mailed free on application to Coke Alexander, District Passenger Agent, Jackson Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

All About Texas.

If you wish to receive a 200 page handsomely illustrated book telling all about Texas and her advantages, send seven cents postage to B. J. Price, A. G. P. A., I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Tex., and the book will be sent to you by return mail. Texas is now attracting a great number of settlers by reason of her cheap lands and mild climate. You will not regret the amount. When writing mention this paper.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMBOAT SERVICE

Between Detroit and Cleveland, and Cleveland Put-in-Bay and Toledo.

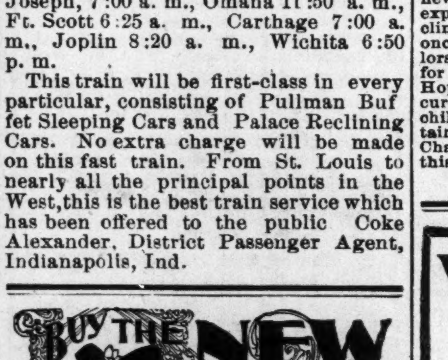
D. & C. Floating Palaces are now running daily between Detroit and Cleveland, and on May 1st will commence to run daily between Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo. If you are traveling between the above points, take advantage of a water trip and save money,

Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

FASTEST TIME TO THE WEST.

Commencing Sunday, May 10, the Missouri Pacific Ry., will put on a new fast train between St Louis and Wichita and immediate stations. This train will be known as "The Kansas and Nebraska Limited," and will leave St. Louis daily at 8:10 p. m., arriving next morning at Atchison 6:00 a. m., St. Joseph, 7:00 a. m., Omaha 11:50 a. m., Ft. Scott 6:25 a. m., Carthage 7:00 a. m., Joplin 8:20 a. m., Wichita 6:50 p. m.

This train will be first-class in every particular, consisting of Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and Palace Reclining Cars. No extra charge will be made on this fast train. From St. Louis to nearly all the principal points in the West, this is the best train service which has been offered to the public Coke Alexander, District Passenger Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.



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Do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and think you can get the best made, finest finish and **MOST POPULAR SEWING MACHINE** for a mere song. Buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the **NEW HOME.**

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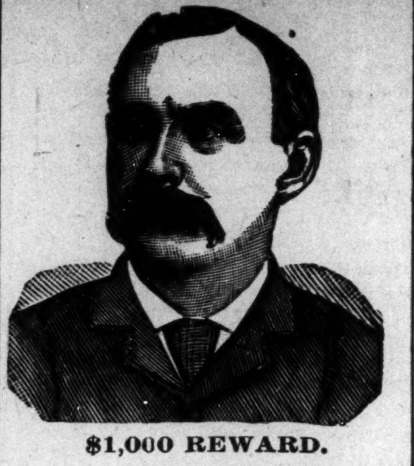

$1,000 REWARD.

DR. SHEA MARVELOUS MEDIUM.

Gives the names of dead and living friends tells who and when you will marry, also of business journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, health or anything you wish to know no matter what it is. He can call up your spirit friends and show them to you. Can make them rap all around the room. He asks no questions, don't ask you to write names for him. Don't try to pump you in any way, but tells you right off. He is thoroughly endorsed by leading spiritualists everywhere, received from them a gold medal and special license to practice his wonderful powers; credentials no one else can show, can give thousands of reference to both white and colored patrons. Twenty-five years' practice—seven in Brooklyn—will show you that he can do all he tells of. Can tell what business is best for you and where, how to win speedy marriage with the one you love. How to be successful in all your doings, in short, what is best to do. He succeeds when all others fail. Positive satisfaction or no pay. Call and see. You will find it lucky to consult this Christian gentleman. He has a medicine that will cure drunkenness, can be given patients not knowing it. Thousands through him are now

RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicted; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references. Surely the colored people are not so wanting ing in sense as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Ave.; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had a large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany. I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. I had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once.
Sincerely, Albert Ayers,
2937 Atlantic Ave.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me. I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do.
Sincerely, Mrs. Barrett,
121-23rd Street.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to under stand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good. It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself, I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a lock of patient's hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at one what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truely and heartily recommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind, Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Shea can show thousands such as the above.

DR. SHEA

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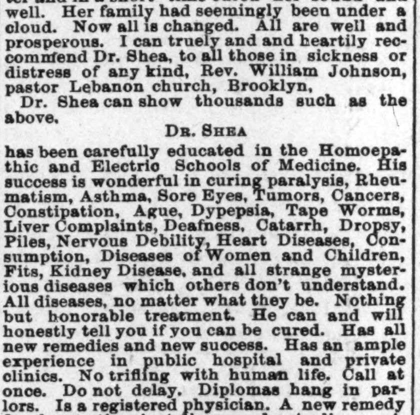

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BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

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Like Old Gold . .

It is beautiful; LIKE THE DIAMOND, it is BRILLIANT where others are dull; like MOTHER'S LOVE, it never disappoints you.

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This unapproachable HAIR DRESSING, DANDRUFF ERADICATOR and SCALP HEALER, now for the FIRST TIME announced for sale in America, has been for ages the sole secret and property of the ROYAL FAMILY and NOBILITY OF MADAGASCAR, those fine-featured members of the dark-skinned races of the earth, whose luxuriant hair (note Queen Ranavolona) has for centuries given them an unique standing among the races made famous by Byron's beautiful description of "The Land of the East."

At great expense and much trouble it is now for the first time placed within the reach of the citizens of America. If you desire to dress your hair as you have *often wished you might;* if you are *troubled with dandruff,* with an *itching scalp,* feverish and *blotched* with a *dry substance resembling scales;* have you tender spots on your scalp; is *your hair stubborn, bristly;* does it *curl and draw up* despite the efforts of *brush, comb and elbow grease* to make it *pliable, soft* and *glossy;* is it of a *dull, dead color,* lusterless, lifeless; can't you curl it if you desire, or brush it straight when you are anxious to do so; in a word, do you desire

The Richest and Best Hairdressing on Earth?

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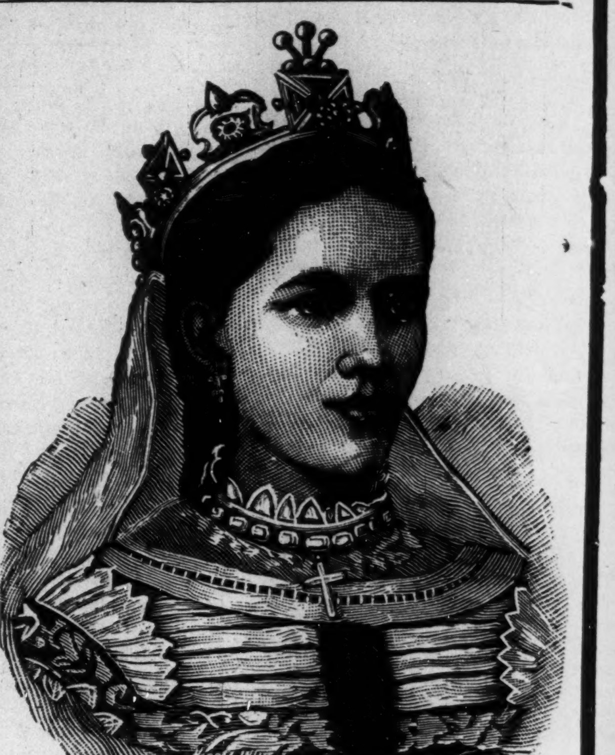

RANAVOLONA,
QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

THE LAND OF THE EAST.

"Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime?
Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle,
Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime?
Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine;
Where the light wings of zephyr, oppress'd with perfume,
Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom;
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute;
Where the tints of the earth, and the hues of the sky,
In color though varied, in beauty may vie,
And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye;
Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine,
And all save the spirit of man is divine?
'Tis the clime of the East; 'tis the land of the Sun—"
The home of the brave, and SWEET EGLANTINE!

ONE TRIAL IS SUFFICIENT! HAS NO RIVALS! STANDS ALONE!

PRICES—One Bottle, 50 cents; Three Bottles, $1.25; Six Bottles, $2.50. No GOODS SENT C. O. D. Address all orders

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Leaves no bad effects behind after use. No danger of an injured scalp. Instead of weakening, it strengthens and nourishes the roots of the hair, thus insuring rapid growth of the hair.

The Madagascan Improved Hair Grower

Will cause the hair to grow where there is none; thick hair when thin; long hair when short, and causes hair to grow on the temples. Cures all scalp diseases. One trial is sufficient. It will vindicate at once and complete the highest expectations of its wonderful qualities. Nothing beginning to equal it in real efficacy in all the merits claimed for it, has ever been offered to the American people until now. No lady or gentleman having use for such a remedy, harmless but great, need not be without it.

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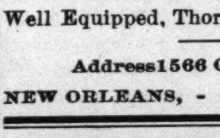

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$85 "Arlington" " $45.00
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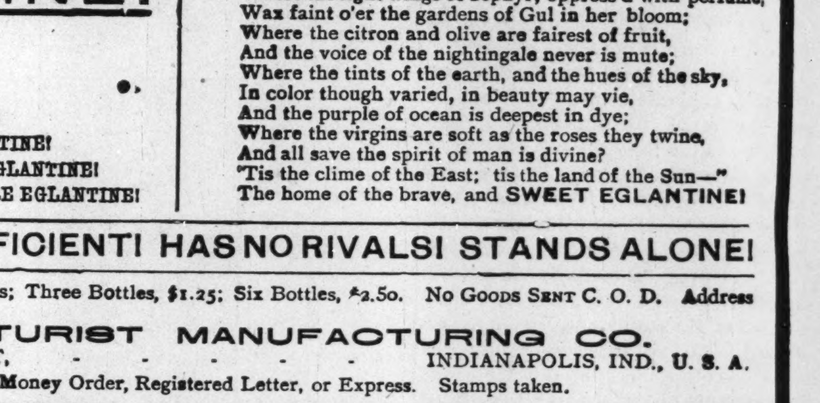

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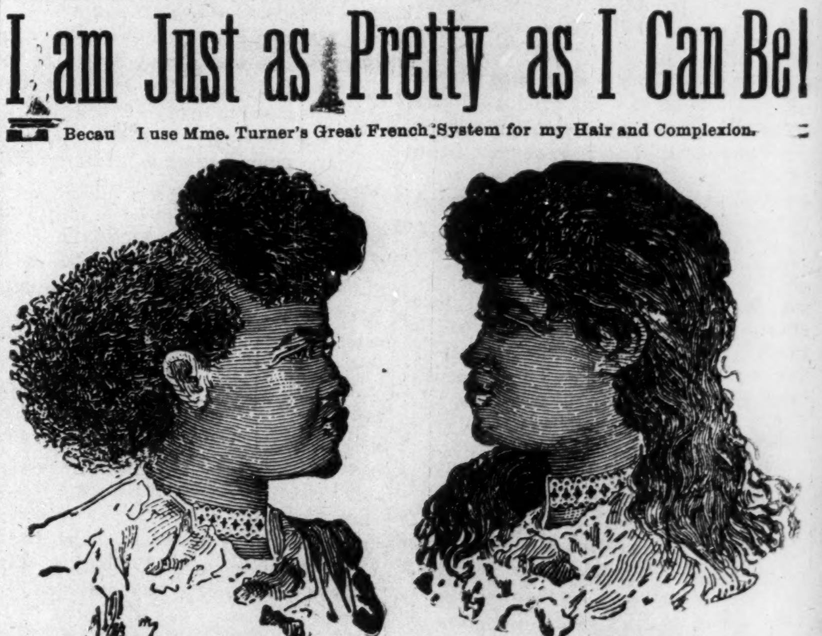
These are our low priced machines, but we give all the guaranty that we place on higher priced ones.

I am Just as Pretty as I Can Be!

Becau I use Mme. Turner's Great French System for my Hair and Complexion.



These cuts were taken from one of her customers whose hair was changed as you see one treatment.

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Will straighten your hair beautifully, but not as lasting as Cheveline. It is also excellent for dressing children's hair. Price 50 cents per bottle.

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Mention The Freeman.

THE FARM'S PRODUCT

EXPOSURE OF SILVER FALLACIES AS APPLIED TO PRICES.

An Argument For Farmers, With Facts and Figures, Produced by a Leading Democratic Newspaper — Comparisons on Wheat and Corn.

From the Baltimore Sun (Dem.)

The main appeal of the free silverites is to the farmers of the country. It takes the specious form of telling them that the prices of all their crops have been falling ever since 1873 because silver has been denied coinage at the United States mints since that year. With this as the starting point of all their arguments, the free silver orators express the greatest confidence that if silver was readmitted to coinage at the national mints at the old ratio of 16 to 1, and in unlimited quantity, the farmers would at once regain their old prices of 23 years ago for their wheat, corn, cotton and other crops.

As a body, taking the country through, American farmers have always been the most conservative class of voters. Their daily life is spent in dealing with the hard, unchangeable facts of nature, which makes them practical men of solid judgment, not easily carried away with the fanciful theories that do not justify themselves to their common sense. We believe that the free silver champions are reckoning without their host when they assume that the great mass of our farmers are going with a wild rush to the polls to vote for free silver coinage at a ratio which cannot be justified by Thomas Jefferson's famous rule, which requires that we should fix our ratio in accordance with the market values of the two metals and the coinage laws of the several countries with which we have the largest commercial dealings.

It may be true—it probably is—that a considerable number of our farmers and planters, not having the time to spare to examine closely and deeply into this money question, have been half persuaded that there is something in the theory that the prices of farm products have gone down with and because of the fall in the bullion price of silver. Many of them may very likely be reasoning that, if the fall of silver's price has been the cause of the fall of wheat and cotton prices, a rise in the price of silver would bring a corresponding rise in the prices of their crops. But before they cast their votes next November the farmers and planters are sure to inquire more particularly than they have yet done what the actual consequences would be of free silver coinage by the United States alone, and whether they would be losers or gainers by the experiment. The more closely they inquire the better it will be for them and for the country, of which they are still the rulers on election day. Farming is still the leading occupation of the American people, and the farmers have more votes to throw than any other class. It follows that if this question is decided wrongly and injuriously to American interests, the farmers and planters will be the heaviest sufferers. Therefore we submit to all of them who are numbered among our readers that it is time for them to put the free silver claims to the test of a few matter-of-fact questions.

First, is it true that the prices of farm products have fallen since 1873 because the market price of silver bullion has been declining? If they will look at the figures that tell the story of the prices of silver as compared with the prices of their products for the past 23 years they will discover that it is very far from being true. Not even wheat and cotton have kept close to silver in the rising and falling of their prices since 1873, though they have, quite by accident, kept more nearly to silver in their fluctuations than any other farm products. Of course, if it were true that silver, by its rise or fall in price, regulated the prices of all other things, we should not find in the prices of the last 10, 20 or 30 years that while one product of the farm went down in price silver was going up, nor that silver was going down in price while certain other farm products were going up. Yet that is exactly what has happened all the time and what is happening today. Silver does not keep pace at all, and never has kept pace, in an even way, with the prices of farm products. If it were otherwise, and the free silver fiction were true, so that the price of everything the farmer raises could be fixed by fixing the price of silver, we should not blame the farmer for wanting a law passed declaring silver to be worth twice as much in the United States as in any other country in the world.

But it is not so. The price of silver in London in 1873 was $1.29 per ounce. The price of wheat per bushel in the same year was $1.31. The price of cotton per pound in the same year was 18 cents. Now the very next year (1874), silver coinage having been stopped, we should expect to find, if the free silverites are speaking truly, the prices of silver bullion, wheat and cotton all going down together. But they did not. Silver went down in 1874 to $1.27 per ounce, but the price of wheat went up to $1.43 per bushel, while the price of cotton fell off 3 cents per pound. Neither the rise of wheat nor the fall of cotton prices kept even pace with the fall of silver's price, for the simple reason that the price of either one of those three articles had no influence whatever on the prices of the other two. Again, in 1878 wheat sold at $1.34 per bushel, higher than in 1873 by 3 cents per bushel, but silver had fallen to $1.15 per ounce. In the same year cotton was sold for 11 cents per pound, a fall of 7 cents per pound since 1873, though silver had not fallen to anything like the same extent. In 1890 silver rallied in price to $1.04 per ounce from 93 cents per ounce in 1889. But wheat did not rally with it. On the contrary, wheat fell from 90 cents per bushel in 1889 to 83 cents per bushel in 1890. The next year (1891) wheat advanced 2 cents per bushel over 1890, but silver fell off 14 cents per ounce, while cotton held right up to the previous year's price, just as if nothing had happened to send wheat up or silver down.

Now, suppose the farmer turns to corn prices and compares them with silver prices. In 1873 corn sold for 84 cents per bushel. Of course the moment silver was refused free coinage the price of corn should have gone steadily down as well as the price of wheat—that is, if there was any truth at all in the free silver argument. But corn has not gone down uniformly with silver for the past 23 years. Far from it. The price of corn in 1879 was 40 cents per bushel, a rise of 15 cents over 1873. In 1880 corn sold for 54 cents per bushel, and in 1882 it sold for 80 cents per bushel, two and a half times as much as it sold for in 1873. All the time silver was dropping. In 1894 corn was selling for 50 cents per bushel, a rise of 16 cents over the 1873 price, although silver had dropped in the meantime from $1.29 to 63 cents per ounce. So that while silver had fallen off 50 per cent in market value, corn had risen to nearly the same extent.

We might multiply these illustrations indefinitely, but these will suffice to establish the point that there never has been the slightest relation of cause and effect between the decline in the prices of farm crops and the decline in the prices of bullion silver. And this point is the pivot of the whole question so far as the farmers are concerned, who think to improve their condition through free silver coinage. They are told by every free silver authority that the value of their crops has diminished every year, steadily with and in even proportion to the falling prices of silver bullion. That is not true, as they can find for themselves by comparing price lists since 1873. And, if that is not true, then it cannot be true either that to artifically inflate the market price of silver by giving it free coinage at our mints at a ratio which overvalues it by nearly 50 per cent above its market price all over the world, would give the farmer the benefit of the same overvaluation or fiat rise in the price of his crops. The farmer's common sense must tell him that no such magic way of raising the prices of his crops can possible exist. He will get more or less for his wheat, cotton and corn, just as he always has done, according as there is a larger or smaller demand for them in the world's markets, including those of his own country. If he should vote to give the silver mine owner a coined dollar for 50 cents worth of his silver ore, that will be a good thing for the mine owner, but it would certainly not induce the farmer's customers, either at home or abroad, to give him $1 per bushel for his wheat if the supply of it should be so large relatively to the demand that it could be bought of other people for 60 cents or 65 cents.

FOR LUCID MOMENTS ONLY.

If it were possible to come upon a silverite while he was enjoying a lucid interval it would be timely and pertinent to ask him a few questions, something like the following:

Is it not true that the last 40 or 50 years have been richer in invention and discovery than the whole previous period of human history?

Has not invention uniformly resulted in a wonderful cheapening of the processes of production and distribution, and do not inventions usually extend in the direction of greatest profit to the inventor?

Of all the directions of profit, have very many offered greater inducements to invention than those offered in the production of the precious metals?

Does not the great increase in the production of both gold and silver indicate the fact that they have not escaped the genius of the times, which is toward loosening the grasp of nature upon all her stores and placing them at the command of man at a smaller and smaller outlay of his energy?

If so, what reason has the silverite for believing that gold has appreciated and has thus formed the sole exception to the rule that all the products of the earth have become cheaper in the market as invention and discovery have gone hand in hand over the earth?

If aluminum should have fallen in value so that its present price is less than 1-180th of its price 40 years ago, is it at all likely that gold, another metal offering at all times a great premium for its production, should have doubled in value in the last 20 years?

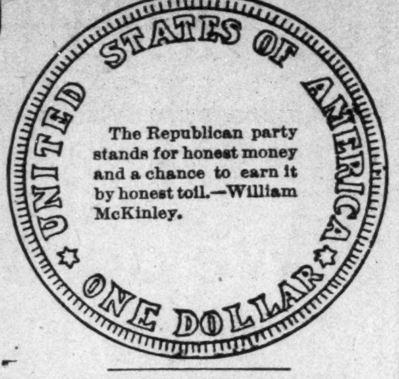
Does not the fact that British Honduras and Santo Domingo, silver countries of the cheap and weak sort, have been able to adopt the gold standard recently prove that gold is very plentiful and within the reasonable reach of every one who has real value to exchange for it?

WHICH IS IT?

Bourke Cockran clinches the last nails in the Bryanesque coffin with a logical, sledgehammer blow. Bryan declares that within the past 25 years the United States has been sold out to foreign money lenders. By whom has it been "sold out?" By the representatives of the people. But who chose them as representatives? The people. Then the people are not to be trusted to choose representatives. Therefore, the republic is a failure. Nevertheless, Bryan appeals to the people, who habitually elect traitors and scoundrels to represent them, to choose him! If Bryan speaks falsely, he is a demagogue, worthy of stripes. If he speaks the truth, our government of the people, by the people, for foreign money lenders, ought to perish from the earth.

The Bryan money plank, after having been run through the smelter and the verbiage removed, is this and this only: "Any old thing will do for a dollar."

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



The Republican party stands for honest money and a chance to earn it by honest toil.—William McKinley.

It Would Defraud Wage Earners.

Have wage earners thought of this point in the silver question—that, with free coinage, the value of the dollar paid them would be fixed by the cost of production in foreign countries where wages range from one-half to one-twelfth as high as their wages? There is no tariff on silver and, as Mr. Bryan is an extreme free trader, it is not likely that he would favor a protective tariff on anything. No one who has thought at all upon the subject doubts that the purchasing power of the free coinage dollar would soon fall very nearly to the cost of its production, because of the world wide competition which silver miners would set up for the American coin market. For there would be but one field where the competition in the sale of silver coin could be carried on to the very last moment, and this would be among the employers of labor in the United States.

The legal tender provision of the free coinage law would compel wage earners to accept the depreciating dollar at its face value and pocket the loss. The payrolls of the United States foot up something like twenty-five hundreds of millions of dollars a year; and here would be an enormous field for the sale of silver coin and certificates; and into this field, bidding more and more sharply against each other, would pour the silver miners—not of the United States alone, but of the entire world; and the final value of the silver dollar would be barely above the cost of its production in the country of the cheapest labor.

Do American wage earners desire that the purchasing power of their wages shall be regulated by the cheapest wages paid to the cheapest labor on earth and that the value of their dollar should decline very nearly to the value of lead?

A vote for Bryan and Sewall is a vote for exactly that result.

What Reciprocity Accomplished.

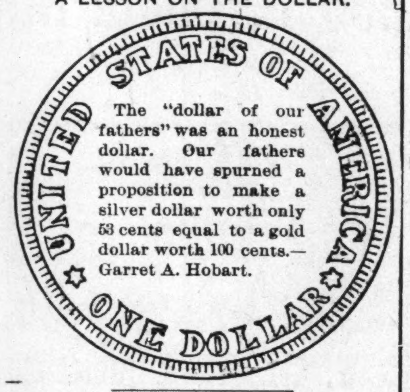
It is probably irritating to Democratic susceptibilities to mention the fact that reciprocity was a purely Republican system and that in putting an end to it the Democracy exhibited wanton recklessness; but the fact may as well be looked in the face.

Put into tabular form, as Major McKinley has arranged it, the figures are startling. In 1892, under reciprocity, our exprort trade reached the amazing aggregate of $1,030,278,148. Under the threat of free trade the total fell $189,000,000, but our relations with the South American states continued to improve up to the time of the abandonment of the system.

A case in point of which Major McKinley makes use is that of Cuba. From $12,224,888 in 1891 our export trade with Cuba rose to $24,157,698 in 1893 and $20,125,321 in 1894. But in 1895, when the treaty was repealed, it fell back once more to $12,887,661.

If the party in power had deliberately set out to destroy our export trade, it could not have found a means ready to hand more effective than the repeal of the reciprocity treaties.

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



The "dollar of our fathers" was an honest dollar. Our fathers would have spurned a proposition to make a silver dollar worth only 53 cents equal to a gold dollar worth 100 cents.—Garret A. Hobart.

The Free Coinage Debauch.

From Carl Schurz's Speech.

However, the ultimate result is not at all uncertain. After a period of infinite confusion, disaster, humiliation, suffering and misery, the American people will at last regain sanity of mind and arrive again at some very simple conclusions: That, if you call a peck a bushel, you will have more bushels, but not more grain; if you call a foot a yard you will have more yards, but not more cloth; if you call a square rod an acre you will have more acres, but not more land, and if you call 50 cents or 1 cent or a bit of paper a dollar, you will have more dollars, but not more wealth—indeed, a great deal less chance of wealth for you will have far less credit, because far less honesty. We shall then have learned again that the wit of man cannot—although insanity tries very hard—invent an economic system under which everything you have to sell will be dear and everything you have to buy will be cheap. And having got hold of these very simple truths, the American people will then in sackcloth and ashes repent of this insane free coinage debauch.

Bryan said in Louisville that the present contest is between plutocracy and Democracy, which is precisely what Jack Cade said when he reached the gates of London, by which he meant that the struggle was between those who had property and those who had none and were unwilling to work for it. Jack lasted just 10 days in London. Bryan's run will be longer, though brief.

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"Some years ago, as a result of too close attention to business, my health failed. I became weak, nervous, was unable to look after my interests, and manifested all the symptoms of a decline. I took three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once,

and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then, I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and we are all in the best of health, a fact which we attribute to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe my children would have been fatherless to-day had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which preparation I cannot say too much."—H. O. Hinson, Postmaster and Planter, Kinard's, S. C.

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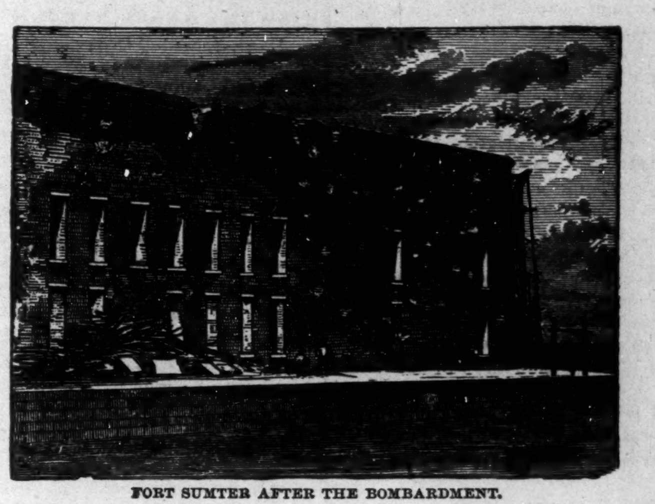

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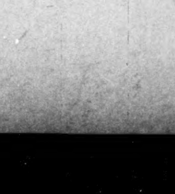

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CITY HAPPENINGS—PERSONAL.

Miss Mary Hart is in Chicago.

From Brooklyn, N. Y., Edward Henry.

From Eufaula, Ala., Rev. John Harmon.

Represented Henderson, Ky., W. T. Gaines.

Geo. S. Coutee, of Denver, Col., called upon us.

J. W. Ball, of Ashland, Ky., called at our office.

Wanted—Nice roomers at 419 North Senate avenue.

Richard R. Mason was here from Montgomery, Ala.

James M. White was here from Springfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Sadie Valentine is home from a visit to Boston, Mass.

W. M. Stephens, of Boston, Mass., was our guest Wednesday.

D. J. Galloway, of Dayton, O., was a delegate to the B. M. C.

B. H. Howell, of Terre Haute, Ind., was in the city this week.

Robert R. Roberts, of Charlotteville, spent Tuesday in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Scott, of Chicago, Ill., are visiting in the city.

From Covington, Ky., John W. Hillman, in charge of Jesse Ringold.

Delegates from Louisville, Ky.: N. N. Newman and Harry B. Crowe.

Michael W. Wood, of Williamsport, Pa., was a delegate to the Convention.

Andrew B. Lattimore, of Boston, Mass., was with us during the Convention.

John Mason, of Bloomington, Ind., spent a few days in the city this week.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Rev. Martin, who has been quite ill, is rapidly improving.

Mrs. Alice Brown, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting her mother on Bright street.

J. M. Askin and B. A. Lewis of Pittsburg Pa., were among our many callers.

Miss Marietta Rose, of Irvington, is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

A prominent figure in the sessions of the B. M. C.—J. J. C. McKinley, of Kentucky.

Chas. B. Wilson, one of the "craft" of New Orleans, was well pleased with everything.

F. S. Jones, of the New London, Conn. Banner, paid The Freeman office a pleasant call.

Richmond, Va., callers were J. L. B. Forrester, Wm. Custalo, and R. Beecher Taylor.

The District conference of the A. M. E. church, met at Anderson on last Wednesday.

L. L. Lee, one of Atlanta, Ga's., solid business men, was a prominent figure in the convention.

L. R. Price, of New Orleans, La., and Troy Porter, of Paris, Ill., came, saw and conquered.

Edward Hawkins, Jr., was buried from New Bethel Baptist church on last Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Dr. A. James, H. W. Brooks and W. T. Ward favored The Freeman office with a call Wednesday.

Mr. J. G. Gordon, one of Chicago's best machinists, represents West Chicago Lodge No. 3969.

Mr. J. C. Rivers, of San Francisco, Cal. Lodge No. 54, is one of California's great real estate dealers.

Benj. F. Williams, Sam'l L. Park and James G. Gordon, of Chicago, registered at The Freeman office.

The South Side Ladies' Industrial club met at the residence of Mrs. Emma Duvall, 61 Harlan street.

The infant of Pearl Davis was buried from the residence of its mother on Hill avenue, on last Wednesday.

Rev. G. L. Davis left Monday for Lincoln University, Chester county, Penn., where he is attending school.

Lieut. Young and mother, of Wilberforce, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Remus Moore, 35 Camp street.

Mrs. Jennie Summer and little daughter Eva, of New Albany, Ind., are guests of Miss Mamie Dawson, in Haughville.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered Mrs. John Hicks, of 136 Lexington, avenue, in honor of her 34th birthday.

Mrs. Ella Thomas, of St. Louis, accompanied by sweet little Margureta Dora, is visiting her parents in Hiawatha street.

Reese Dawson, of Russelville, Ky., is visiting his son Richard Dawson, of Haughville, after an absence of about seventeen years.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Saunders, of Crawfordsville, Ind., are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, 13 Cooper street.

G. G. Hill and Solomon Meaux are engaged at the Republican County Committee rooms as clerks during the ensuing campaign.

W. T. Floyd's tonsorial parlor at 20 Indiana avenue, is a place of beauty. Visitors will always miss a treat if they fail to call on him.

The Montgomery Lodge No. 6, K. of P., have moved into their new Castle Hall in the Franklin block, corner of Market and Circle streets.

J. McHenry Jones, of Wheeling, W. Va., author of "Hearts of Gold," and J. E. Reed, of Cleveland, O., paid The Freeman office a call.

Registered from the "Quaker City," C. H. Brooks, W. L. Underwood, Samuel E. Cooper, Samuel J. Fry, Milton Harris, and L. P. Cromwell.

Mrs. Mary Kemp, through her attorney, Isidor Blair, has filed an application for divorce from her husband Charles, in the Superior court.

Dr. W. E. White, one of Indianapolis' most prominent dentists, has been a member of the Order for twenty-four years and is the G. P. Keeper.

Mrs. Thomas, of Omaha, Neb., is in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Jones, of Seventh street. She will remain in the city another week.

Grand Master James Needham, Lawyer Edward Morris, of Chicago; and David Warner, of Washington, D. C., gave The Freeman sanctum a pleasant visit.

Messrs. Arthur and Clarence Weathers, of New Albany, are visitors to the B. M. C., and are also guests of their sister, Mrs. Helen Givens, 107 Shelby street.

Among the delegates from Pittsburg, Pa., who favored The Freeman with a call were Nelson J. Miles, T. F. Murray, W. P. Carter, and J. D. Jones.

The second monthly meeting of the Indianapolis Literary will take place at the 9th Presbyterian church, Tuesday night, Oct. 13. All are cordially invited to attend.

Grand Master Needham and Grand Secretary Brooks and their wives, and Mr. Chatham and wife are stopping with Mrs. Leota Jefferson-Motts, 276 Fayette street.

Mrs. Anna G. Hughes, Past District Junior Vice-President, was a delegate to the district convention of the Ladies' Relief Corps, which met in this city on last Thursday.

Grand Secretary C. H. Brooks, of Philadelphia; Wm. Catlin, of Monongahela, Pa., accompanied by our worthy detective, Benj. T. Thornton, were callers at this office Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Francis, of St. Paul, Minn., are the guests of the former's grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Q. Bell, of N. West street. Mr. Francis is an old Indianapolis boy.

Wm. T. Foster of Richmond, Va., has served the order for fourteen years as ex-Grand Master, and now is the present secretary of Grand Patriarchie, has devoted much time to his order.

A four-act drama, "The Mouse-Trap," and efreshments will be given to the public by the Launfal Circle of King's Daughters, Friday Oct. 16, at the residence of Miss Georgia Stevenson, 90 Lock street. Admission, 15 cents

The K. of P.'s of Indianapolis feel highly pleased over the appointment of S. W. Montgomery as Deputy Supreme Worthy Council of this state, over the I. O. of C., also of the K. of P. Lodges. We thank the Worthy Council, J. T. Tuggle, as we feel that Mr. Montgomery is the right man in the right place.

In Honor of Guests.

Mrs. Wm. Bell gave a reception last Tuesday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock, in honor Mrs. W. T. Francis, of St. Paul, Minn. The house was beautifully decorated. She was assisted in receiving by Mmes. Ella Walden, Geo. Goins, Anna Quinn, Hattie Roy, Carrie White, Nora Beard and Miss Georgia Stevenson. Miss Fannie Caldwell presided at the chocolate table and Miss Duretta Dixon at the punch bowl. Refreshments of a more solid nature were served in the dining room. Quite a number of ladies accepted Mrs. Bell's hospitality.

"SWAMP ANGEL" ON THE WING.

One of the ethics of good breeding is not to talk about people. The woman who is continually pulling to pieces personalities soon finds herself ignored by those of her acquaintances who have long ago learned the bad form of unkindly gossip. It is really a pose with elegantes, this clam-like reticence in regard to following up a gossip's lead. The out-and-out aristocrat is so secure in her own position that there is no canker worm of envy eating away her soul's serenity. You may depend upon it, the woman who is forever indulging in caustic criticism does so because, feeling her own foothold on society's ladder very insecure, she does her best to pull down from their position those of her sex who may have climbed a round or two higher, says an exchange.

All agog has been Indianapolis this week, caused by the grand meet of the B. M. C. But they are gone, and the beaux and lassies are again all serene. No, he did not accompany her to the banquet—the other fellow did—but she has already promised to go with him next time.

"The banquet or bust!" yelled a certain young man, as his toes looked around inquiringly for shelter. He went, but the land-lady has another trunk to let.

"Whew!" what pressing demands to meet that banquet. Wonder how they met the collector next day.

"We have met—now we must part"—said the borrowed suit to the dude.

"Never miss the water till the River runs dry"—out in California.

Take down the screens—we don't "Need'um."

CORINTHIAN CHURCH NOTES.

There were three additions to the church last Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid Society omitted their regular weekly meeting on account of the B. M. C., but will continue next week.

There is some talk of organizing a literary society in this church. What do you think of it young men and women?

Rev. Blackshear addressed the King's Daughter's Society of this church. It was very instructive. We need more of such advice.

Rev. Bird of the Olivet Baptist church preached for us last Sunday at 3 p. m., and assisted in the communion services. Rev. Bird is always a welcome visitor.

Rev. Jno. J. Blackshear has been called to the pastoral charge of Corinthian Baptist church, and will enter upon the discharge of his duty at once. Rev. Blackshear is a young man of scholarly attainments, and comes to the church highly recommended as a minister. He has lately graduated from Roger William's University, and is a representative man in that community. It is hoped that he will prove a blessing to the church. He will be installed in his charged the third Sunday in this month.

JONES' TABERNACLE NOTES.

The congregation at Sunday morning service was very large.

Rev. Mrs. Wakefield is now in New York attending the Centennial.

There will be a grand concert on the 20th of Oct. given by the young people of the church. Come one and all. Admission ten cents.

The church has organized four clubs, one of which is composed of young people. The leaders are: President, Ethel French, vice president, Anna Williams; secretary, Addie Williams. The class meetings are largely attended.

ALLEN CHAPEL NOTES.

There were 190 communicants last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Mattie Green and Mrs. Mary Jackson are excellent librarians.

Rev. Murray preached the funeral of Calvin Hilliard last Monday afternoon.

The duet rendered by Mrs. Cornelia Jones and daughter Golden was very sweet.

Quite an enthusiastic service was conducted by the Missionary Society Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. A. L. Murray, Miss Lillie Warfield and Prof. J. Milton Benson were on the sick this week.

The solos rendered by Mrs. Susie Steeple, Miss Mary Jackson and Maud Mitchell were excellent.

Miss Dora Ashley of Shelbyville, Miss Annie Miller and Frank Cunningham joined the church Sunday night.

Revs. A. L. Murray, J. B Collins, W. H. Bowman and brother Calvin Brooks attended the District Conference at Anderson this week.

The papers read by Mrs. Minnie West, Mrs. Geo. Underwood, Miss Golden Jones and Wm. Thompson Sunday afternoon were highly appreciated.

The missionary sermon delivered by Rev. A. L. Murray Sunday night was excellent, and it is hoped that our members will take more interest in the cause of missions.

Mother Handy, an inmate of the Alpha Home for the past few years and a member of St. Mary's Temple No. 2, was buried last Sunday afternoon, she being the one hundred and third member buried by this society since its organization of over twenty years. The sermon preached by Rev. Murray was very touching. Rev. A. Wakefield assisted in the ritualistic service.

THE GREATEST HINDRANCE.

Concluded from First Page.

the race who has travelled much will back up my assertion. But at southern depots I have seen well dressed and respectable preachers stand in a group of unclean persons surrounded by dirty bundles, and talk and laugh and act as though he was really one of the number. This is why he receives the same treatment. He puts himself among the offensive class. He may not like the stink but in his cowardly little soul there is not the courage of his more refined taste. Now for a respectable person to pretend that the race is alright does not deceive the public, but simply forces the belief that the respectable person is not really refined but is actually unaware of the facts; he is therefore classed with those whom he defends. The truth is that among us as among other people there are various classes. There are persons of the race who are of good ancesters and who are themselves, noble of character Why should they not maintain their respectability and assert their rights to be respected? Realizing the difference between themselves and lower classes why should not they seek to maintain their respectability and assert their rights to be respected? Realizing the difference between themselves and lower classes, why should not they seek to encourage the advancement and elevation of their fellows? We have pointed out the mistake of making this effort by the use of opiates. Why not puncture the inflated egotists and let them see their real proportions? Why not point out to all their defects and encourage them to go forward? I can give a very pointed illustration of the evil of silence.

Dr. H. T. Johnson, editor of the Recorder, is a man of scholarly attainments. At times he writes editorials of great merit. He knows how to make a paper that would stand close scrutiny, but every week there are in the Recorder errors of the simpliest character due to faulty proof-reading. These errors make it absolutely impossible to claim for the paper any such a standard of literary merit as is that of the Age or the Gazette in which the proof-reading is almost invariably perfect. Dr. Johnson's defence will be to say that he deals with a very different class of contributors, but this will not stand in the face of the fact that errors are often found in the very editorial columns. No one who knows the scholarly Dr. Johnson would for one moment believe that the errors were in the copy. The fault is with the proof-reading. Moreover it is clear that upon the editor rests the responsibility of either rejecting all copy that does not possess literary merit, or else of correcting it, to permit errors to constantly appear in a paper is to rob it of its literary standing. Dr. Johnson knows this and he is perfectly capable of giving his church a paper of excellent literary quality. Why don't he? Because no complaint is made. No one wants to call public attention to the defects of the exponent of the literary character of his church. This silence is taken by the good doctor to mean that the faults is not noticed, and he is not possessed of the instincts of the scholar to such an extent as to act without being goaded to it. That is the truth. Bishops Lee, Tanner and Turner and Dr. Coppin all say that Johnson is lazy, and Bishop Embry made this same statement in open session at the General Conference. To be silent about it simply means to have no improvement. The good doctor, for a small sum, gets some over-worked compositor to do the proof-reading (one of the chief parts of his own work as editor.) There are hundreds of defects that would be, because they can be, cured if we would speak out like honest men. I voted for Dr. Johnson and stood up for his re-election, because I knew him to be capable, and now I am going to cut at him until he does such work as a man of his ability can and should do. I don't think he would let me get after him in the Recorder, but rather expect he will give me one or two more thrusts from his citadel. I won't object to that if he will do his best and make his paper so good that we can point to it as a reason for the higher honors that may some day be asked for by his friends. Johnson has three faults: 1st, he is lazy, 2nd, he lacks literary pride; 3rd, he is not pointed, but is too redundant in his style of writing.

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